INSURANCE
Whether business is depressed or prosperous Insurance is a necessity.
19

REGD. NO. B. 1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public.
110

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XIX NO 87- BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

EFFORTS TO PRESERVE BOMBAY'S PEACE.

COMBATING SHAUKAT ALI'S PROPAGANDA.

Special Meeting Of Corporation To Be Called.

DONGRI OUTRAGE TO BE CONDEMNED.

(By Our Special Commissioner.)

Monday was an important day at the Municipal Corporation, the annual change in the presidentship took place, and it being the turn of a Parsee, Mr. Boman Behram was elected by a large majority. The services of the outgoing president, Mr. Husseinbhai Lalji, ex-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, were very much appreciated, over two dozen speakers of all communities and shades of opinions praising his tact and skill in carrying on the work of the Corporation during the most critical period of the city, and keeping all parties in the Corporation and in the city pleased. His effort to bring Mahatma Gandhi and the executive of the Bombay Government together at the party given at his home was especially extolled; and many a speaker asked the incoming president to follow in his foot steps and to co-operate with him and other well-known leaders in doing away with communal differences and bring about inter-communal unity, especially Hindu-Muslim unity which is the vital question of to-day.

THE DONGRI OUTRAGE.

Allusion to the recent regrettable outrage at Dongri, at a public meeting and the interviews and speeches of Mr. Shaukat Ali which fan the fires of inter-communal passion was inevitable. The result of the discussion was that after the meeting was over the Corporation members met in groups to consider the ways and means of preventing this sort of mischief which was considered intolerable of outsiders like Mr. Shaukat Ali in this industrial and commercial city, so that in no circumstances the city may be put again to a loss of life and property and go through the heart-rending experiences of two years ago. There is a general feeling among the members of the Corporation that in this first city in India there could be a free expression of opinion on all questions without provoking the least violence or alluding to force. In order to secure this, I am reliably informed a special meeting of the Corporation is likely to be called at an early date and the members will be meeting shortly to suggest to all the commercial bodies and public to safeguard the interests of the city and also to urge on the authorities to take precautionary measures such as rounding up of the "goondas" and hooligans, measures which proved of such value during the last outbreak of communal riots.

It was also suggested that a meeting of the industrialists and businessmen be convened to take immediate steps to prevent this city being reduced from an important centre of Trade and Commerce in the East to the level of a third class city with its communal conflicts. The general impression prevailing among the members of the Corporation was that it would be an insult to intelligence of the citizens of this city which has the proud privilege of being the most advanced in India if those not interested in the city or who have no vested interest in it were allowed by the public and Government to disturb its inter-communal harmony.

PANIC AMONG MERCHANTS.

Some idea of the panic created by the interview and speech of Mr. Shaukat Ali in the "Times of India" and by the prominence given to them by that paper may be gathered from the fact that cables have been sent by some prominent merchants dealing with foreign countries that they apprehend communal troubles in this city and consequent disorganisation of trade and commerce

GANDHIJI HOPEFUL OF SOLVING HINDU-MUSLIM QUESTION BEFORE GOING TO R. T. C.

Politicals Will Be Released When Indians Get Power, Says Rajagopalachari.

AHMEDABAD, April 13.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar answered a number of questions put to him at a public meeting held this evening on the Congress grounds. In reply to a question why Gandhiji should go to England abegging, he said Gandhiji was not going abegging. The other party wanted to confer and Gandhiji would be less great if he did not go. World opinion would consider him greater, because he did not refuse to negotiate.

IN 1929 AND NOW.

In reply to another question Mr. Rajagopalachariar said in 1929 Government in England was not prepared to consider grant of Dominion Status. Now it was prepared to grant Dominion Status with safeguards. In 1929 Gandhiji refused to go to the Round Table Conference, as Congress had not then showed its strength. Now they had conducted a successful fight and made the opponent call for truce. The place where the Round Table Conference was held was immaterial. The first conference was held in India at Viceregal Lodge between Gandhiji and Viceroy.

OPTIMISTIC ABOUT UNITY.

Asked why Gandhiji should go to the Conference when all prisoners were unreleased Mr. Rajagopalachariar said that they should consider whether the truce was carried in the main or not. They would fight out details at the end.

The question of release of non-Satyagrahi prisoners could not be taken now. It would be taken after they had got power in the Home Department.

In reply to questions on Hindu-Muslim unity, he said he was optimistic enough to believe that Gandhiji would go to the Round Table Conference with a solution of the question of Hindu-Muslim unity.

NO GRIEVANCE.

Asked why he was not taken on the Congress Working Committee Mr. Rajagopalachariar said he had no grievance over it. He would, however, answer that question in private and not publicly.

Messrs. Vallabhbhai Patel and Rajagopalachariar are leaving tonight on a tour of Broach District.—A. P.

THE NEW HOME MEMBER.

Mr. G. A. Thomas, who has succeeded Sir Ernest Hotson as Home Member of Bombay.

TRUCE IN ACTION!

BOMBAY CONGRESSMEN STILL BEHIND PRISON BARS.

Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai, Joint Honorary Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, writes:—

So far our information goes the following persons are still in Jail and any information that others may have, in connection with persons convicted in Bombay for political activities are not yet released should be supplied to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:—

1. Mafiz Ali Bahadur Khan
2. Mr. H. D. Rajah
3. Mr. Abdul Hamid
4. Mr. Mahomed Siddiq
5. Mr. M. B. Mirza.

King Progressing

LONDON, April 13.

The King is progressing. Lord Dawson of Penn visited Castle for first time in two days.—Reuter.

SOCIALISTS SWEEP THE POLLS

End Of Monarchist Rule In Spain?

MUNICIPAL ELECTION SENSATION.

LONDON, April 12.

Madrid.—The tremendous wave of anti-Monarchist feeling manifested itself at the municipal elections to-day, first held in Spain in eight years.

Republican and Socialist candidates triumphed in nearly every town.

Official figures are yet to come but early results show that in twenty provincial towns Monarchists have gained only one or two victories. The one topic in Madrid is what will King Alfonso do in the face of such indication of public opinion, and it is generally opined that the Government will have to resign. It is still possible, however, that returns from several thousand villages may somewhat improve Monarchist figures.—Reuter.

AFGHAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO MEET ON 20TH

Bach-i-Saqao's Lieutenants Blown From Gun.

PESHAWAR, April 13.

The Loe Jirgha (Afghan National Assembly) will meet at Kabul on April 20. Most of the provincial delegates to the Jirgha have arrived at Kabul.

The death has occurred at Kabul of Yar Mahomed Khan, the Chief Intelligence Officer, who rendered conspicuous services during Nadir Khan's campaign against Bachha-i-Saqao.

BLOWN FROM THE MOUTH OF A GUN.

Shahbaz Khan and his brother Janbaz, Lieutenants of Bachha-i-Saqao who were granted amnesty on King Nadir Shah's accession to the throne and who subsequently misused the pardon and had been evading arrest were recently arrested by Mr. Mahomed Khan, Minister for Interior and were sentenced to death by Court Martial at Kabul. According to Kabul newspaper "Islah" the two men have been blown from the mouth of a gun at Kabul.—A. P.

NO SWARAJ THROUGH NEGOTIATIONS.

Keep Up The War Mentality, Says Nariman.

GANDHIJI—THE GREATEST LEADER OF MODERN TIMES.

END OF NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

The National Week was fittingly concluded on Monday evening when under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress committee a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on the Azad Maidan. Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B. P. C. C. presided on the occasion.

Messrs. K. M. Munshi, Meherally, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Khwaja Bahaudin of Hyderabad and Mrs. Lilavati Munshi addressed the gathering on the importance of the National Week and the 'Message of the Karachi Congress."

The public procession which was to have followed the meeting was dropped since it was too late by the time the meeting was over.

In his opening remarks Mr. Nariman said as this was his first appearance in the public after the Karachi Congress he felt called upon to say a few words about his impressions of the Congress. It had to be admitted on all hands that the Karachi session of the Congress was a more historic and memorable one than both the Calcutta and Lahore Sessions of the Congress.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

From both spectacular as well as business point of view the Karachi Congress was a great success and as was expected Mahatma Gandhi emerged from it triumphant and unconquered, perhaps reaching the zenith of his power and influence. In one respect his case was unique and he could without exaggeration be described as the Greatest Leader of Modern times. All countries and Nations had produced when occassion demanded very great leaders who for the time being controlled the destinies of the whole country and the nation.

Russia produced Lenin. China Sun Yat Sen Italy produced Mussolini and Turkey Kemal Pasha but in respect of Mahatma Gandhi he was above all, because all these great leaders had always to against a strong political party in their own country a party that was always trying to manouvour against and if possible to overthrow them but India alone had presented a unique political phenomena, when practically one leader had an unchallenged sway, unopposed and unhindered by any organised party.

DON'T TAKE SHAUKAT ALI SERIOUSLY.

Proceeding Mr. Nariman said:—I do not take Mauiana Shaukat-ali quite seriously two years ago he held different and contrary views and expressed them as strongly in a language so violent and virulent as to throw the Anglo-Indian Press and the Government into hysterics. To-day he has become a pet but a spoilt child of them both. God alone knows where he will be two years hence. Such weather cock politicians never command weight and influence with sober, educated, intelligent and advanced class, though for the time being he even sweeps the audience at Chhota Kabrastan or Dongri. Luckily his voice does not reach Punjab, Bengal, U. P. or Frontier Provinces and after all the Muslim question really affects these provinces. Nobody disputes the importance of the question and also the fact that there are serious differences of opinion on the important subject.

Let us hope that the real Muslim Nationalist Conference which meets at Lucknow will find a satisfactory solution.

OUR PATH IS CLEAR.

But so far as we, the workers and the volunteers are concerned, we have only to remember our message of the Karachi Congress and that is the fact so often emphasised that we are not to swerve from the straight path by the delusive talk of peace negotiations. We will leave that to Mahatmaji and other leaders: our duty is to utilise this period for preparation for future contingences. I have often stated and will repeat again that whatever our personal differences with regard to the Truce terms we shall honestly and scrupulously observe them, but at the same time we will make every endeavour to keep up the warmentality so that we may be able to start again with redoubled vigour and fresh energy at the shortest notice.

An exhaustive programme will be chalked out by the B. P. C. C. and appeals issued for enrolment of members and patriotic national volunteers and also for the signews of "war" and I hope that the Bombay public will respond as generously and enthusiastically as they have done in the past.

WARNING TO FOREIGN CLOTH DEALERS.

A word to the foreign cloth dealers. I desire to warn them both humbly but firmly that so far as the foreign cloth sale is concerned, peace or war will make no difference and there may be laxity with regard to other items in the programme; but with regard to this picketing will be renewed with vigilence and persistence so as to make any sale impossible. Mahatmaji's instructions will be carried out to the letter and spirit and the work will be entrusted to the ladies where persuasive tongue and sweet manners are ineffective than even violent and noisy methods of aggressive picketing: So it is better to warn these merchants before they contemplate placing fresh orders.

APPEAL FOR HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Mr. Meherally who followed Mr. Nariman made a fervent appeal for Hindu-Muslim unity. Referring to the occasion of the meeting he said that it was the most memorable day and in memory of that day they had to take a vow. What would be a better vow at this critical period of their national fight than the vow of Hindu-Muslim unity? The question of this unity was never so urgent and important as it was to-day.

DAYS OF COMMUNALISTS ARE NUMBERED.

The speaker then alluded to the fighting speech made by Maulana Shaukat Ali on the previous day and maintained that the Maulana did not represent the views of the entire Muslim population. The future of the country was in the hands of the youths and certainly the Muslim youths were not going to lag benind anybody else in this national struggle. The days of the communalists were gone for ever. If they did not march with the times they would be thrown into the wastepaper basket. It would be wise on their part to take the warning in time and change their methods. He begged of the Hindus not to distrust Muslims in any event. Mutual faith alone could advance the cause they had all at heart.

NOT THE END OF "WAR".

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi warned the citizens of Bombay against falling into a habit of lethargy because there was no "war" going on in the country. The truce they had agreed to did not mean the end of "war". The respite they had earned had to be utilized in organising and mobilizing their forces so that when the call would come they would not be found napping. She made an appeal to the women of Bombay to continue their activities with a redoubled vigour and complete the work which they had so nobly begun. In the end she paid a tribute to the Congress volunteers for the wonderful services they had rendered during the campaign and exhorted the public to appreciate their services in a more tangible manner than merely lip sympathy.

NO SWARAJ THROUGH NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas made a vigorous speech in which he urged the people to make all preparations for the "war" which was going to be restarted very soon. Since the declaration of the truce, he observed, there was calm and quiet all around. It appeared that the wonderful enthusiasm they had shown during the "war" was fast waning. But he was certain that the soldiers who fought in the war of freedom were expectantly waiting for the restarting of it with unabated vigour and enthusiasm. They were all looking anxiously to the signal from Mahatma Gandhi, which he was sure was bound to come very soon. Whoever had heard of Swaraj through negotiations?

REMEMBER THE JALLIANWALLA MARTYRS.

Mr. K. M. Munshi in his speech recalled the horrors and the brutalities of the Jallianwalla Baug massacre. He paid a glowing tri-

(Continued on page 5.)

Bombay Governor's Welcome To Earl Willingdon.

The following telegrams have passed between the Governor of Bombay and the Earl of Willingdon on the arrival of the latter at Aden.

From the Governor of Bombay to the Right Honourable the Earl of Willingdon.

"On behalf of the Bombay Presidency I tender to Your Excellencies a cordial welcome on your arrival within its limits. We look forward with the greatest pleasure to greeting Your Excellencies in person, and ask you to accept our most sincere wishes for your success and happiness in the further five years in India which lie before you both."

From the Earl of Willingdon to the Governor of Bombay.

"Am most grateful for delightful terms of your telegram sent to me by Your Excellency on behalf of Presidency of Bombay. With happiest recollections of years spent with you all in the past, I look forward with all pleasure to renewing many friendships and acquaintances."

Exploitation Of Labour In Ahmedabad.

50 PER CENT. MORE WAGES FOR DOUBLE WORK!

AHMEDABAD, April 13.

In some of the textile mills here the operatives in the spinning department work double shifts and get 50 per cent. more wage.

The Textile Labour Association has demanded 75 per cent. more wage.

This question will shortly be referred to the Conciliation Board consisting of Sheth Chamanlal Parekh and Sjt. Shankerlal Banker.—A. P.

BHAGATSINGH COMMITTEE LEAVES FOR KASUR.

LAHORE, April 13.

Raizada Bhagatram ex-M.L.A. and a leading member of Lahore Bar died last night at his residence at Jullundar. He was a broher of Raizada Hansraj and one of the trustees of the daily "Tribune."

The Congress Committee which is enquiring into the disposal of the remains of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru left to-day for Kasur to record evidence there and will return on 16th instant.—A. P.

TRUCE IN ACTION

SURAT, APRIL 13.

Three workers of Bardoli Taluka, Makanji Purshottam (Dr. Sola) Ranchhodji and Shukhanand have been arrested. Details are lacking.

Twentyone persons out of 74 who were arrested in Babla village in Bardoli Taluka a few days back are detained in custody.

An Association has been established in Mandvi Taluka with the object of picketing toddy shops in Mandvi Taluka. The Association has decided to cut toddy trees (Khajuras).—A. P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON JULY.

New York, April 13.

Previous closing	10.55
To-day's opening	10.55
To-day's closing	10.68
Difference	plus .13
Ex—A May.	.199
July August	.205

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET JULY

Liverpool, April 13.

Previous closing	5.55
To-day's opening	5.64
Difference	plus .9
To-day's closing	5.58
Difference	plus .03

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, April 13.

Silver ready	12-15-0
Lower	0-1-0
Silver forward	12-15-0
Lower	0-1-0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, April 13.

Vaishakh	42-14-0

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANC HOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of
Rupee One
For First Sixteen Words
One Anna
For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.
INSTRUCTIONS.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay 7.
Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED in Africa an able, EXPERT CHEMIST with very good practical experience. Ask HIRJI VIRJI, Plot, Bhavnagar.
A R4811

WANTED—AGENTS. CANVASSERS and BUYERS for our Burmese lady brand teas on liberal terms. Apply to the ANGLO BURMA TEA COMPANY, Mettupalaiyam.
A R4793

Situations Wanted

FIFTEEN YEARS EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT holding good position in one of the best European firms is open for engagement. Independent worker, well-versed in commercial correspondance, salesmanship and office routine. Highest references. Can furnish security. Please apply Box No. 834 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4797

AN ENERGETIC YOUNG EDUCATED MAN wants to be travelling Agent. Pay moderate. Will push things into market. Apply Box No. 828, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 4778

Loans

WANTED—BROKERS, who could arrange loans from 500/ to 1,000/ for highly paying business. Apply Box No. 835 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
L R4799

Profession.

Earn thousands monthly through Prof. SHROFF'S one sure New York Cotton Closing Figure. Charges Rupees ten, Special 5, doubling twenty, trebling fifty or sharing profit. Opposite "Pigeon Stand" Mint Road near G.P.O.
R4796

YOUR FUTURE predicted accurately through YOGIC MEDITATION. Data not required Remit Rupee One. No interviews. "VENOJ," Room 29, Building 236, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.
P R4803

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

Trade Announcement.

THOSE who are buyers of: HIGH CLASS CIGARETTE TOBACCOS of all grades Guntur Bright, yellow Virginie, Country yellow, long leaf, etc. For full particulars and samples consult our representative: Mr. D. K. MURTY of (D. N. MURTY & Co., Guntur) Leaf Tobacco Specialists C/o Empire Hindu Hotel, Hornby Road, Bombay, Phone 22789.
T R4807

FORMALDEHYDE 40 per cent.—We manufacture pure Formaldehyde for medical use; also for Agricultural purposes. Write for particulars, INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL WORKS, Kirloskarvadi, District, Satara.
T R 4418

Board & Apartment

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—Centrally situated, top floor. Sassoon Bldg. opposite Mint, Fort, Bombay. Large and small rooms. Meals sent to Offices. Apply JOSEPH MENEZES BA. R4809

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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH LAW COLLEGE

AHMEDABAD.

APPLICATIONS stating qualifications and special Subjects are invited for the posts of Professors at the College for the year commencing from June 15th 1931. The Honorariam of a Professor will be 75/ per month. Each Professor will have to deliver two lectures per week. The applications should reach the undersigned by the 24th April 1931.
BHASKERRAO MOTILAL MOHD.
Hon. Secretary
Gujarat Law Society.
10-4-31. 2837

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale held at 10-30 A.M. on Saturday last, the 11th April, through Messrs. Bennett & Co., Auctioneers under instructions from Mr. H. H. Wadia, Court Receiver, High Court, and Receiver in suit No. 887 of 1928 (KHATUNBAI alias FATMABAI, widow of Siddick Sadulla and others vs. Mir Akbar Sadulla and others) pursuant to the Order, dated the 13th March, 1931, our client Cawasji Fakirji Sidhwa was the highest bidder and was declared the purchaser and has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground situate, lying and being at Kedgaon, Mahal Uran, Taluka Panvel, District Kolaba with the messuage tenement of dwelling house, well, cocoanut trees standing thereon admeasuring about 8 Acres and 9 1/2 Gunthas including Kharaba Land and more particularly described as under:—

Eo- try No.	Survey No.	Hissa No.	Area Acres.	Gunthas.	Assessment.
	83	1		9	0- 5-6
			Kharaba	2	
239	84	1	4	8	2- 9-0
			Kharaba	39	
239	84	3	1	23	0-15-6
			Kharaba	15	
289	84	4	0	18	0- 4-3
			Kharaba	4	
		Non-Agricultural.			
	84		0	1½	0- 1-3
			8	9½	4- 2-6

and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Tukaram Hala Mhatre and Road leading to the Parsis Cremation Ground (Tower of Silence), on or towards the West by Sea, on or towards the North by Sea, on or towards the South by the property of Cawasji Fakirji Sidhwa.

Dated this 13th day of April, 1931.
WIN & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2838

Amusements

THE BIGGEST CIRCUS TOURING INDIA FOR THE FIRST TIME

ISACO'S RUSSIAN CIRCUS

LOCATION :—NEXT TO "LUNA PARK" SIR P. MEHTA ROAD, FORT.

NIGHTLY AT 9-30 P. M. NIGHTLY

Grand Gala Performances

With best attractions, death-defying acts and thrills!
Bring Your Children to the Matinees

WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY & SUNDAY AT 4-30 P.M.

CHILDREN HALF RATES

Come and see our Menagerie with world's collection of wild beasts open for inspection from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 P.M.
THE SHOW OF 1000 WONDERS!
Paul Whiteman and his Band
IN
"KING of JAZZ"
Universal's Million Dollar Entertainment!
Featuring a galaxy of players selected from the World's leading exponents of every phase of Entertainment.

OPERA HOUSE.

To-night at 10 p.m.
FROM DARKNESS TO LIGHT
featuring
MRS. BAPSEY SABAVALLA
and
HER BAND OF SOCIETY AMATEURS

EMPRESS TALKIES

TO-DAY AT 6.30 AND 10 P. M.
COHENS and KELLYS IN SCOTLAND
featuring
CHARLIE MURRAY
GEORGE SIDNEY
SEE them in Kilts and HEAR the Biggest Scotch Jokes You've ever heard

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.
ALL TALKING, SINGING MUSICAL COMEDY
THE MARX BROS
IN
THE COCOANUTS
Hear and See the Inimitable fooling of the World's four greatest men.

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL Fair AND AMUSEMENT Park

Opposite Central Station,
Bellasis Road
SPECIAL ATTRACTION NEXT WEEK
PHADKE'S WAX WORK GRAND
MAHATMA GANDHI'S SETTINGS
New Attractions!
MARSHALL
The Modern Hercules, strongest man in the East. Rs. 500 reward for any person that can perform the same feats. Finest Physical culture display nightly.
New Giant Wheel, New Tobaggan Slide, New Joy Wheel, Aerial Displays
AND HIGH CLASS DANCING
FAMOUS RUSSIAN DANCERS AND BLACKBIRDS SPECIAL JAZZ BAND WITH CLEVER SOLO TURNS.
EXHIBIT TO SELL YOUR GOODS

PATHE

To-day Only 6-30 and 10.
Your last chance to see
LET US BE GAY
With
NORMA SHEARER
And
MARIE DRESSLER
Also
See The BOAT RACE from start to finish
In
PATHE SOUND GAZETTE
TO-MORROW 4, 6-30 & 10
Special Comedy Programme
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
In
BURLESQUE ON CARMAN
And
5 MICKEY MOUSE

RIALTO TALKIES

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
MATINEE AT 4 P. M. TO-MORROW
You'll Laugh and Gasp and Thrill and Roar
You'll Chortle and Cheer and Laugh some more

Universal's Latest All-Talking Latest Comedy Sensation
WITH
GEORGE SIDNEY
CHARLIE MURRAY
Also
SPECIAL TOPICAL FILM OF THE
INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS at KARACHI

Auction Sales.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTION SALE OF 12 CASES DYED MERCERISED POPLIN.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction Suit No. 1757 of 1930
Mithabhoy & Co. Plaintiffs.
V/s.
Virji Thakersey Defendant

By order of Mr. Dulabhji Gulabchand Shah, the Receiver appointed by the decree passed in the above suit and pursuant to the Power of sale reserved to him in the said Decree, Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., will sell by public auction on Wednesday the 15th day of April 1931 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort.
3 Cases each 30 Pieces Dyed Mercerised Poplin, 31" X20/25 yards.
9 Cases each 30 Pieces Dyed Mercerised Poplin, 31"X20/25 yards
J. S. MODY and CO.,
Auctioneers.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, April 11.
LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
May 4-3½ plus 3/8.
July 4-5 plus 1/2.
Oct. 4-7 plus 1/2.
May $83-1/8 up 1/8.
July $62-7/8 up 5/8.
Sept. $61-1/2 up 7/8.
LONDON LINSEED.
April-May £8-17-6 unchanged.
Market quiet.
ARGENTINE LINSEED.
June 10.43 — 3.
July 10.58 — 4.
Market barely steady.
LONDON LINSEED OIL.
May-Aug. Sh. 17/3d. up 3d.
Sept.-Dec. Sh. 17/10 1/2d. unchanged.
Market: Poor demand.
NEW YORK SUGAR.
July 138 down 1.
Sept. 146 unchanged.
Dec. 155 unchanged.
Market quiet.
Wheat afloat to the United Kingdom, 1,900,000 quarters.
WEEKLY SHIPMENTS OF LINSEED FROM THE ARGENTINE.

	Last Week. Tons	This Week. Tons.
Shipments to the U. K.	27,500	36,700
Shipments to the Continent	10,000	14,000
Shipments to the other Countries	2,000	8,300
Total shipments during the week	39,500	59,000

WHEAT CABLE: (Chicago).
"Prices advanced on strength of outside markets, later declined on Commission Houses selling, but again advanced on buying by Cash Houses in the South-West. Closed steady."
WHEAT CABLE: (Liverpool).
"Steadiness maintained more enquiry".
LINSEED CABLE: (from London).
"May liquidation and heavy shipments causing easiness but stocks are being rapidly cleared out from Argentine. Our opinion unchanged as we believe Linseed and Oil compared with other competitive Seeds and Crude Oils still cheaper".

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Bombay, April 11.
(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 9th April 25,12,776
Same time last season 26,89,357
Exports from 1st Sept. to 9th April.

	1930-31.	1929-30.
United Kingdom	58,974	62,860
Continent	3,76,124	4,97,147
China	2,34,660	2,59,190
Japan	10,23,641	7,98,888
Coast Ports	14,464	13,568
U. S. A.	783	28,619
Total	17,08,646	16,60,272

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1930 to 9th April 1931 1,16,721
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1930 to 9th April 1931 Adjusted 4,82,298
Same period last year 5,56,363
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 9th April 1931 9,62,773
Same time last year 12,55,933
*Adjusted.

KARACHI STATISTICS.
(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources.)
Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. to 28th March 1931 9,20,749
Total for the corresponding period last season 8,63,417
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. to 28th March 7,00,752
Total for the corresponding period last season 7,41,409

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

—:o:—

Short Covering Influencing Prices

IMPROVED TECHNICAL SITUATION TELLS

Bombay, April 13.
On Saturday the New York Cotton futures market was fairly active with short covering. Prices opened at a decline of 2 points but improved 18 points on good enquiry. After a small relapse the market closed at a net rise of 11 to 13 points, with Spot Cotton 10 points higher at 10-30c.
The New Orleans Cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 14 to 13 points and Spot Cotton prices advanced 10 points to 10.03c.
The present steadiners is due to improved technical situation after recent heavy liquidation. Of course the market will await the fate of May tenders before taking decided course. The weather is rather favourable and we see nothing in the general situation for big change. However in view of the existence of short interest we prefer to buy in weak markets for quick turns.
The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points but declined on long liquidation and closed at a rise of 1 point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 2 points to 5.61 and sales were 3000 Bales.
East Indian Cotton futures advanced 2 points and Egyptian improved 7 to 8 points.
REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.
The liquidation and scattered selling which have been in evidence this week on the New York Cotton Exchange are attributed to disappointing general business conditions and doubts of an adequate reduction in acreage. The weakness of Liverpool and Alexandria, clear warmer weather, together with an unsettled Stock market have been contributing factors.
Trade buying on the scale down and covering absorbed the selling and became more active below 10½ Cents for July. A bearish sentiment latterly was much evident, with buyers little disposed to follow up the advances.
The opinion is generally expressed that the Spring rains have improved soil conditions, while some believe that the low temperatures during March prevented the premature emergence of boll-weevil from increasing the danger of damage later on.
The "Dallas News" estimates the acreage decrease in Texas at 11.2 per cent.
Traders here are talking of the world's probable total Consumption of American Cotton for the season being 11,300,000 bales.

PRIVATE CABLES.
N. Y. May highest 10.36 (11.56 a.m.) lowest 10.18 (opening.)
Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from our Foreign Friends:—
Liverpool. Cotton American Government Agricultural Bureau estimate world crop 2,55,00,000 against 2,63,00,000 last season.
New York. Most opinions bearish but market has better undertone and is technically short and would respond quickly to adverse crop news or improved textile demand therefore favour purchases with idea accepting moderate profits.
Messrs. Patel Bros. have received following cables:—
9 a.m.: New York cables: Garside estimates domestic consumption of all cotton in March at 494,000 bales. The average consumption per working day during March was 20,600 bales.
9-40 a.m.: New York cables: Textile situation unchanged. Market showing resistance, technical position good; doubt important move time being.
5-40 p.m.: New York: Week-end covering, trade buying, market steady.
Reuter's cable: New York 11th.
New York market was firm and fairly active. Prices advanced on covering by shorts and foreign buying.
APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.
Liverpool May (Expected) equal 5.58
Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 195/ equal 4.42
Difference 116 pts equal Rs. 51/
New York May (Close) 10.32 equal 5.16
Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 195/ equal 4.42
Difference 74 pts equal Rs. 33/
Liverpool New York.
(At N. Y. close and Liverpool due) May 84, Oct. 66 (American points.)

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, April 13.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Mint Gold Ready	21	2	9
Mint Gold 1st, Settlement	21	3	6
Mint Gold 2nd "	21	4	6
Silver Ready	43	6	0
Silver 1st Settlement	38	9	0
Silver 2nd "	43	7	9

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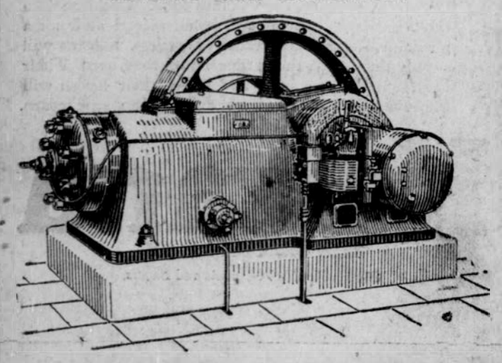

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OUR
Pure Swadeshi the Charkha, the President's Special and the National Flag Brands Cigarettes, the Best in taste and flavour.
BECAUSE:—
Prepared from Pure INDIAN SELECTED TOBACCO LEAVES, MATERIAL and LABOUR.

A trial will convince you of our qualities. Packets of 10 and Tins of 50 Cigarettes. Delivery free throughout India by Railway Parcel.

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Sole Agents of:—
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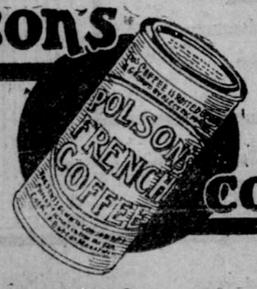

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Specially packed to preserve its original strength, flavour & aroma.

CRY FOR SAFEGUARDS—A FALSE CRY

"What We Should Ask For"

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD'S SPEECH.

In the course of his presidential address to the tenth session of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind at Karachi Maulana Abul Kalam Azad said:—

Fifteen years ago politics was a taboo among Islamic circles. The Mohammadans were told to believe that they had nothing to do with politics and for a very long time they stood aloof from the Indian National Congress. But he had always held that was a most pernicious doctrine and that in following it the Muslim were guilty of political suicide. For a long time his was a voice in the wilderness. All kinds of pressure were brought to bear upon him to wean him from his position. But he considered it a sin to conceal his views or to follow policy and expediency in preference to what he believed to be the truth. He was always prepared to change his views if he could be convinced that he was wrong. But he assured them most emphatically that never for a single moment in his public career had he any reason to change the position he had deliberately chosen with regard to the welfare of his community, fifteen years ago. Through good report or bad, he had ever stuck to his guns, as even his worst critics will have the fairness to admit. The reason was that his views were based upon what he believed to be fundamental principles, not on expediency or policy. It would have been the easiest thing for him to win popularity by allowing himself with one or the other of the many mushroom movements and counter-movements that were started during those momentous years, but he had the consolation—nay, the pride, to think that never for a moment had he swerved or had reason to swerve from the path that he had deliberately chosen for himself to follow and for his co-religionists to adopt.

KHILAFAT MOVEMENT.

Then came the Khilafat movements and the Muslim jumped into the struggle. But they must remember that Khilafat was to the Muslims a religious question and in making the sacrifices they did for it, they did not confer any obligation either the Hindus or their country. On the contrary they ought to be grateful to the non-Muslim who had made a common cause with them on that occasion. But they have always stood aside on the fence, and as soon as a booty was in sight as the result of the struggle of the non-Muslims, they jumped in to claim the lion's share. He asked them whether it was not a matter of the utmost shame for them thus to shirk entire responsibility for sacrifice and on the top of it to claim the major portion of the spoils? Was that the spirit of Islam—Islam which had always made glorious fights for the liberty of oppressed people? No it only showed how the Muslims of India had lost all self-respect and had in fact become dead to patriotism.

MUSLIMS IN THE FOREFRONT.

Recently India has passed through another phase of the National struggle. In this struggle, it is more satisfactory to think, Muslims have taken more honourable part! They contributed about 12,000 persons to the jails, all over the country. In the Punjab and in Bengal, Muslims have been in the fore front of the struggle and all those who had participated in the first phase covered themselves with glory and were followed by a very large number of their co-religionists. What is still more gratifying is the fact that even the N. W. Frontier which was considered backward politically and unfit for a better system of Government, has taken a part which will go down to history. But again the vast majority of Muslims have been standing on the fence. They have stood out once more for the loaves and fishes of the state, being afraid and suspicious of the good-will of their countrymen. Nay, they have tried to put all sorts of spokes in the wheel of national life and are clamouring again for the safeguarding of their minority rights. I am a living witness to the fact, that on the eve of the Minto-Morley Reforms, brought about by the agitation of others the late Nawab Mohsi-ul-Mulk was sent for by telegram to Simla from Bombay where he was then putting up with a friend. The result of that interview at Simla was that Sir Agha Khan who was on his way to Europe, had returned from Aden and address was drawn up by Sayad Bilgrami of Hyderabad, Deccan on behalf of the Muslims of India asking for separate electorates. All that was manoeuvred from Simla. That is our besetting weakness and the Government knows too well how to utilise it. Let us therefore beware.

SARDA ACT.

Referring to the Sarda Act which had stirred some bitter feeling among Muslims all over the country, he had never concealed his own opinion. According to the spirit of Islam, child marriages were highly improper and should be prevented in the best interest of the community. But what he disliked was that the act had been passed in the teeth of almost universal opposition from the Muslims. In the future constitution of the country, it should be the studied policy of a national Government not to pass a law unless a clear majority of the people affected by it are in its favour.

MOST MOMENTOUS QUESTION.

Coming to the question of Hindu Muslim Unity, he said that, that was the most momentous question before the country. As Gandhiji had declared, unless a solution is reached on this, there would be no meaning in going to the R. T. C. and press for Swaraj. A Swaraj in which the large majority of people have not learnt to live and let live, was not worth having at all, even if it is granted, which is doubtful.

But it is not at all a religious question. It was purely an economic question. In Bengal, for instance, the people could be divided into two classes, the Zamindars and the Agriculturists. The latter formed 95 per cent. of the population and were all Muslims. The Zamindars formed 5 only and all rich Hindus. So it was not a question of Hindus and Muslims. It was a question and asking that Muslims should be protected against Hindus. The correct thing is to take the wider view and say that the poor should be protected from the oppression of the rich no matter whether they are Hindus or even Muslims as is conceivable in certain exceptional cases. To cry for safeguards for our religion, our culture, our customs and manners is to raise a false cry, deceiving ourselves and obscuring the real root of our trouble. These safeguards are the fundamental conditions of any constitution worth the name. It is foolish to clamour for them. They will have to be on the statute book of any self-governing nation worthy of the name. What they should all ask for is, that the Haves and have-nots should be protected from the Haves wherever found and in whatever community.

Maulana Azad ferried with pride to the lead which the Congress had given to the Muslims of India in May 1930 by asking them to put in their lot with their fellow countrymen in their struggle for freedom and he hoped that they would once more give a similar forward lead at this critical hour of India's destiny and not cover themselves with shame for ever by standing aloof for separate rights. They who recognise no duties have no rights, unless they are utterly lost to all self-respect.

STORM BLOWING UP IN EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY.

Austro-German Tariff Pact Protests.

"A European diplomatic crisis may follow the announcement that Germany and Austria have decided to form a Customs Union. "France, Italy and Czechoslovakia have issued protests against the decision, which it is declared infringes the Versailles Treaty."

The proposed treaty is to provide for complete Free Trade between Germany and Austria.

Tariff revenue will be pooled and divided in an agreed ratio.

There will be a common commercial policy, and, wherever possible, commercial treaties with other countries will be negotiated jointly.

"It was stated in Vienna yesterday that other countries will be invited through the Ambassadors to join the Tariff Union. Czechoslovakia has received a special invitation."

Nevertheless, the Czechoslovakian Minister in Vienna has joined with the French and Italian Ministers in a protest.

The Czechs hold that such a treaty would involve a breach of existing trade agreements between them and Austria, and expose Czechoslovakia to economic isolation.

"The French see in it an attempt to drive a coach and four through the provisions of the Versailles Treaty."

Article 88 of that treaty forbids the union of Austria with Germany except with the agreement of every members of the League Council.

Berlin is suggesting that the proposal is a first step towards the European economic union preached by M. Briand.

That flattering suggestion, however, is not likely to allay French suspicions.

Already, the Paris papers are saying that this is the "Drang nach Osten"—the "Drive to the East—under a new guise, and that the idea is to revive in an economic form the "Mittel-Europa" plan of the war years.—"Daily Herald".

STRANGE WAYS OF C. I. D.

Alleged "Third Degree" In Kitchen.

What has gone wrong with the Lahore C. I. D. and the police?

A PANIC.

Have they worked themselves up into such a state of panic that they see a revolutionary at every street corner and at every conceivable opportunity.

Along with other newspapers, the "Hindu Herald" has received several complaints during the last eight months regarding new methods employed by the city police to molest innocent passers by and students applying themselves to their studies in the Lawrence Garden.

STRANDED VISITOR.

Not long ago a visitor to Lahore was forced to be stranded in the city after being removed from the railway station to the Fort and "detained there for enquiries."

The C. I. D. failed to give any adequate explanation—in fact they did not choose to say anything—of their adopting the Chekka methods in the discharge of their duties.

MR. KABADI'S ARREST.

On Monday evening the local C. I. D., arrested Mr. W. P. Kabadi, a little distance away from the residence of Mr. K. P. Kabadi of the 'Hindu Herald" for being suspected of a cognisable offence. He was removed in a tonga from the Railway Road to the Gawalmandi Police Station.

There he was questioned and subjected to kind of identification parade and searched.

The enquiries for small-pox spots on the face and marks on the leg and feet having proved fruitless the C. I. D. started about the task of covering their tracks and getting out of the mess they had created for themselves by dexterous manoeuvering.

The house of Mr. K. P. Kabadi, of the "Hindu Herald," where his brother Mr. W. P. Kabadi, has been staying during his sojourn in Lahore, was raided at 10 o'clock the same night and searched up to 1 a.m.

DEXTEROUS MANOEUVERING.

Mr. Janak Raj, who said he was a sub-inspector of the C. I. D., informed Mr. K. P. Kabadi that he was going to search his residence without a search warrant, in connection with a cognisable offence.

Mr. W. P. Kabadi was brought to his brother's residence from the Gawalmandi Police Station handcuffed under strong escort.

Mr. K. P. Kabadi rendered the raiding party every help in their task. The officers were given every paper and book to be examined, every nook and corner of the house to be subjected to search.

They went away as they came practically empty-handed but perhaps more confused and bewildered as to the little row they had created out of sheer enthusiasm and recklessness.

"THIRD DEGREE."

In the meanwhile the little boy servant of Mr. K. P. Kabadi was subjected to miniature "Third Degree" methods by two members of the raiding party in the kitchen. Why? Mr. K. P. Kabadi gave the party every assistance they required of him. He gave them all the information they required as readily and as willingly as one could have desired.

SEARCH FOR BUDHI.

Then why the unnecessary screwing of the boy servant in the kitchen behind Mr. K. P. Kabadi's back? The servant says they wanted to know whether "Babuji had brought a 'budhi' in the house." His reply in the negative provoked mild kicks from the two men concerned.

We know more about the mess the C. I. D. took 20 hours to get out by releasing Mr. Waman Kabadi on Tuesday evening than the C. I. D. people suspect. They adopted all kinds of methods but the right ones, and instead of apologising as gentlemen for their error—Heaven alone knows how many errors they make every day at the cost of peaceful and honest citizens—they chose, instead of the straight, the circutous route of extricating themselves out of an uncomfortable position.

They will hear all about it in good time.

AMEND HONORABLE.

In the meanwhile they will, we hope, immediately make all amends to Mr. K. P. Kabadi for importing miniature Third Degree methods into his kitchen to frighten a boy.

That is the least the C. I. D. ought to do and do forthwith.

Mr. Waman Kabadi was released on Pt. Pearay Mohan, Senior Assistant Editor of the "Tribune" standing bail for him. —"Hindu Herald."

How Parker "Pressureless Touch" improves your handwriting

"Pressureless Touch" and featherlight poise combine in the new streamlined Parker Duofold to give such instant, easy flow of ink that the pen writes almost of itself.

Instead of struggling with a hard-writing, sputtering pen—you hold the Parker Duofold naturally. You write effortlessly—without pressure or strain to hand or fingers. "Pressureless Touch" eliminates the pen faults which mar good handwriting. That's why you write your best with a Parker. The new Parker Duofold pens and matching pencils come in seven beautiful colours including the ultra-modern combinations of green-and-pearl or black-and-pearl. Every Parker is made of nonbreakable permanite, 28% lighter than rubber; everyone has 46 other improvements.

See Parker Duofold pens, pencils or desk sets at any good store.

	Duofold	De Luxe
Senior	Rs. 25/-	Rs. 46/-
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Unconditionally guaranteed. Any Parker Duofold will be repaired free if complete pen together with 3 Annas for postage is sent direct to
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'Parker's special grinding method allows a tiny drop of ink to meet the paper just before the point touches. That is the secret of Parker "Pressureless Touch" and Parker writing ease.

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INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
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(Estd. 1906.)
Before taking out a Life Assurance Policy it is better to apply all the rigid tests for a good Company.
THE "NATIONAL"
will surpass any other Company in these tests.
(1) Indian Capital—Indian Management—for the benefit of Indians.
(2) The Company has never contested a claim on a technicality.
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The "NATIONAL" keeps well ahead of the times and its policy of 'fair and square dealing' which began with its founding, ever since 1906, has been continuous.
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Once a Hopeless Case of Wasting

These 3 photos show the remarkable effect of Virol on C. Colston, given up by two doctors at the age of five. Full medical report on application to Virol Ltd.

(Before Virol) Same boy age 5. (After Virol)

Build your child's body for life!

Virol is literally the Food of Life. Case after case proves by photographs and authenticates by doctors' testimony that Virol abounds in the vital foods without which healthy life and growth cannot exist.

Build your child's body for life by giving Virol now. Virol strengthens the body, enriches the blood, and greatly increases the powers of resistance to infection.

VIROL

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Film Destroys Teeth

and robs them of all lustre

It clings to teeth — ordinary brushing fails to remove it successfully. A new way dentists urge

FILM is the cause of dull, discolored teeth as well as the serious tooth and gum disorders. Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel this film. It absorbs stains from food and smoking and turns white teeth dull. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. And germs, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Ordinary brushing fails to remove film successfully. So dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

First, Pepsodent curdles film, then removes it in gentle safety to enamel. No other way will make teeth as sparkling white.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit, or crude abrasive.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to:

J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

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The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

9-15-B

COTTON INDUSTRY IN SIND

—:o:—

A Committee Appointed

The Government of Bombay have constituted a Cotton Committee for Sind, composed of the following members:—

Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind (Chairman):

Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Sind:

A revenue officer to be nominated by the Commissioner in Sind:

Five representatives of the cotton growers to be nominated by Government:

Three representatives of cotton traders to be nominated, one each, by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association and the Buyers and Shippers' Association.

The duties of the committee will be:—

(i) To consider any matters relating to the well-being of the cotton industry in Sind which may be referred to it by Government for advice;

(ii) To consider any matters relating to the cotton industry which may be referred to it by the Indian Central Cotton Committee;

(ii) To call the attention of Government or the Indian Central Cotton Committee to any matter relating to the cotton industry which in its opinion needs attention; and

(iv) To report on the working of any legislation regarding marketing, control of ginneries and presses, regulation of transport and other similar matters so far as Sind is concerned.

(MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.)

LONDON, March 25.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £141,956,734 on the 18th instant (as compared with £140,927,721 on the previous Wednesday) and represents a decrease of £5,668,888 since the 31st December 1930.

There was little demand for the £823,000 of South African bar gold available in the open market yesterday and the Bank of England secured about £578,000 at the statutory buying price. Of the balance, £17,000 was taken for India and trade requirements and £25,000 for Germany, at the fixed price of 84s/10.17d. per fine ounce. A small amount available from other sources was also taken for Germany.

In addition to the £578,000 mentioned above the Bank of England secured on the 23rd instant about £800,000 bar gold, the source of which has not been disclosed.

Movements of gold at the Bank of England during the week have resulted in a net influx of £1,615,691. Receipts totalled £1,637,691, of which £250,000 was in sovereigns from South Africa and £1,382,319 in bar gold, whilst withdrawals consisted of £22,000 in sovereigns.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 16th instant to mid-day on the 23rd instant:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£1,117,723
British West Africa	36,677
Australia	2,671
Other countries	5,613
	£1,169,684

EXPORTS.

Belgium	£250,250
Germany	30,035
France	15,532
Spain	26,274
Austria	12,000
Other countries	15,550
	£348,641

SILVER.

Prices have ruled considerably lower than last week, the market following a downward trend in the Shanghai exchange. The week under review opened with a sharp fall, prices on the 19th instant being fixed at 13.5/8d. for both deliveries, representing a fall of 9/16d. in the cash and 1/2d. in the two months' quotation prices were subsequently subject to fluctuation without showing any definite tendency. Selling has been mostly on China account, and the Indian Bazaars, besides supporting the market by covering operations, have also made fresh sales. America has been more inclined to buy than to sell.

In the absence of demand for shipment quotations have, during most of the week, been quoted the same for both the cash and two months' deliveries.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 16th instant to mid-day on the 23rd instant:—

IMPORTS.

U. S. A.	£40,199
Mexico	31,100
Canada	11,134
Other countries	29,583
	£102,016

EXPORTS.

Hong Kong	£116,231
British India	18,775
Other countries	18,546
	£153,552

"GANDHI IS WATCHING ST. GEORGE'S"

"Daily Mail's" Outburst.

The "Daily Mail" writes in mail week:—

To-morrow the electors of St. George's go to the poll. Never did a graver responsibility rest upon any constituency than that which they have to face. This is the most critical moment in the history of India, and perhaps even of the British Empire. On their decision, the whole future of our greatest possession may depend. There can be no doubt whatever, that "the defeat of Sir Ernest Petter would serve as a tremendous encouragement to Gandhi."

Is this moment when such a risk ought to be run as that of giving the faintest countenance to his seditious demands? He is already invested in the eyes of the Indian public with the prestige of a dictator. He is announcing that he will not be satisfied with anything less than complete independence. But if he is to have complete independence, then real and effective safeguards are impossible. And if there are no real and effective safeguards, British authority in India must collapse, and that country must sink into anarchy and bankruptcy.

DERISION.

Gandhi is watching the election very closely. He lived here for years; he knows England well; and there is no one better able to play upon the weaknesses of our sentimental politicians. The disastrous results which have already followed upon the Viceroy's invertebrate surrenders to him are illustrated in the startling letter from a non-official Englishman, now in India which we publish to-day, and which will bring the blood into most people's cheeks. The National Anthem is received with shrieks of derision, and that by Moslem audiences which once were entirely loyal to the Crown. Their respect for us has vanished, because they believe that out of sheer funk we are preparing to hand them over to the Hindus.

The return of Sir Ernest Petter to-morrow will be a plain warning to our defeatists that the British nation is sick of their policy of scuttle. Further surrender can lead to nothing but ruin alike for Great Britain and India. The electors of St. George's have one safe rule to follow. If they want to keep India British let them vote for Sir Ernest Petter.

I. L. P. & INDIA

Mr. Brockway's Defence

LONDON, April 8.

Defending the Independent Labour Parliamentarians from the delegates' criticism at the Party's Conference. Mr. Brockway said there had been a hopeful change in the Indian situation, much whether this Parliament would go as realists they doubted very much far enough to meet India's demands.

He denounced the Meerut trial as the most disgraceful of recent times. They were constantly raising this question with the Secretary of State but conditions in Parliament had prevented them bringing it forward effectually.

Mr. Campbell Stephen, Member of Parliament, said the Party would not be satisfied with any settlement unless it gave the fullest representation to all people in India and allowed the working class to have control of the country. In their view, India must have full self-determination.

(Later).—Mr. Brockway, speaking as the new Chairman of the Party, said: "I make a declaration in the clearest ferm that we recognise India's right to absolute independence. The choice must be made by India without any attempt to persuade her to adopt a particular course." In this sense a resolution was passed.—"Hindu Special Cable".

MR. AMERY REPLIES TO MR. CHURCHILL

India "A Smoke Screen"?

Mr. L. S. Amery, addressing a mass meeting of Eastern Counties' Conservatives at Ipswich, replied to Mr. Churchill's recent speech on India.

Mr. Amery said that on the eve of the poll at St. George's Mr. Churchill chose to make a speech, of which the greater part was a bitter, unfair, and wholly misleading attack upon Mr. Baldwin and those who had been associated with him in dealing with Indian policy. "What right has Mr. Churchill to speak as the only genuine exponent of Conservative policy? Since when has he earned that prerogative? ("Never.") He left our party nearly thirty years ago because he was sincerely in disagreement with the great policy of Imperial unity and national strength which Mr. Joseph Chamberlain put forward. For many years he was one of our most formidable and dangerous opponents, but I doubt whether any damage he did to us as an opponent was as great as that which he was able within our party and in a key position in the Government to do in thwarting and frustrating under the influence of his sincere Free Trade convictions the one policy which would have enabled us in some measure to have prevented the economic troubles which have fallen upon us in the last few months, and which might incidentally have saved our party from defeat at the last election. (Hear, hear.)

"Even to-day I cannot help feeling that the fire of his passion for India, sincere as no doubt it is, is not without its advantage in providing a smoke screen to cover a severance from the main body of the party and from its leaders on the real great issue before the country."—"Manchester Guardian."

LETTERS TO NOVA GOA & PORTUGUESE PLACES

—:o:—

A Demonstration Flight On Tuesday

The following Press communique is issued by the Postmaster-General, Bombay:—

"The Postmaster-General, Bombay informs us that Aviator Francisco Hygino Craveiro Lopes, Major, arrived in Bombay at the Juhu Aerodrome on the 8th April 1931 from Marmugao on a demonstration flight. He brought with him two bags of letters addressed to places in British India from the Nova Goa and Vasco de Gama Post Offices. As a special case and with the sanction of the Director-General these articles were received by the Bombay G. P. O. and delivered to destinations.

Major Craveiro Lopes is intending to leave Bombay on the morning of the 14th instant at 7 a.m. from Juhu. It is proposed to send by his aeroplane all fully paid unregistered letters and postcards intended for Nova Goa and places in Portuguese India served through Nova Goa and posted or received in Bombay on the 13th April after 8 a.m. and upto 7 p.m.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

No extra charge will be made for each letters and postcards which will be required to bear the ordinary rates of postage applicable to letters and postcards for Portuguese India. These articles instead of going by the ordinary steamer service on the 14th morning at 10 a.m. and reaching Panjim harbour at 6 a.m. on the 15th April will travel by air leaving Juhu aerodrome at 7 a.m. on the 14th, reach Marmugao at 10 a.m. and will be delivered on the same day. All these letters and postcards will be impressed with a special rubber stamp bearing the words "First air Mail from Bombay to Portuguese India."

3 HOURS BY AIR, 20 BY SEA.

It must be clearly understood that this flight is a purely demonstration flight and is undertaken by Major Craveiro Lopes on behalf of the Flying Club of Goa. It is not a regular service established between Portuguese India and Bombay. The public will notice that by the air service the transit time is only 3 hours as against 20 hours by the ordinary steamer service and letters will be delivered nearly 24 hours earlier in Goa.

Without more Calcium than he gets from ordinary food, your boy may grow weak and anaemic. His teeth will suffer and he will become susceptible to colds and infectious diseases.

The health of a moderate climate brought to the Tropics.

Put *backbone* into your boy!

"A CHILD from three to thirteen years needs as much calcium [lime] a day as two grown men, for the child is constantly building the growing skeleton," writes L. M. Randall, M.D., in the "Dental Cosmos" 1928.

Another physician and children's specialist, who carried out extensive blood tests on children, writes:

"I have examined many so-called 'difficult and cross' children and could prove that in most instances the children suffered from lack of calcium in the body."

Lack of *Calcium* [lime] is now recognised as the root of many ailments in Children, such as: General weakness, loss of appetite, anaemia, irritability, etc.

Make sure your boy has all the calcium he needs. Give him Kalzana, the calcium food. Children like these palatable tablets and, being a food and not a medicine, Kalzana is absolutely harmless. Kalzana will supply them with the extra calcium they need. Their teeth will become hard and white, their health will improve, their weight increase and their appetite return.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

IT'S ALL SATISFACTION!

All the users are unanimous in their convictions that if the most reliable, durable and accurate Alarm Timekeeper is needed, one may unhesitatingly possess the VIGO Alarm Timepiece.

Big Size .. Rs. 6/- each.
Small Size ... „ 5/8/- „
Radium figures „ 1/- extra.

VICTOR WATCH Co.,

37-39-41, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY No. 3.
Telegrams: TIMEKEEPER. Telephone: 25662.

Use the Bombay Chronicle to carry your sales message to the 99% Nationalist Indians if you are willing to accept their money for your service

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting under the auspices of Nationalist Muslim Party at 6.30 p.m. at Jinnah Hall Messrs. Chagla, Mahomed Ali, Moiuddin Kasuri, Dr. Gour and Mrs. Sayani to speak on "Muslims and Future Constitution," Mr. S. A. Brelvi presiding.

BENGAL CLUB.

The Bengal Club, Parel, Bombay, will hold a social gathering to-day (Tuesday,) at 8 p.m. to celebrate the Bengali New Year's day. All members are requested to be present.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

Shroff—Cursetji Merwanji Shroff, Assistant Secretary, Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; Brother of the late Mr. K. M. Shroff, died yesterday noon. Funeral ceremony at Old Mody Street, Fort, to-day at 8 a.m.

GEETA CLASS.

Swami Vishvananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class on Bhagwat Geeta at the Hall, Alexandra Road Gamdevi, tommorrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m.

SARDAR KULTAR SINGH.

Sardar Kultar Singh, the youthful brother of Sardar Bhagat Singh arrived in Bombay on Monday morning from Poona and is leaving for Lahore to-day (Tuesday.)

MUSLIMS AND FUTURE CONSTITUTION.

To-Day's Public Meeting.

The public meeting under the auspices of the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party (Bombay Presidency Branch) will be held today in the Jinnah Hall, at 6-30 p.m. Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, Moulvi Mohammad Ali, M.A. (Cantab), Moulvi Mohiyuddin Ahmed Kasuri Dr. M. H. Gour, Mrs. Sayani and others will speak on "Muslims and the Future Constitution."

INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY LTD.

Under the auspicies of the Bombay Shareholders' Association a meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Cement Co., Ltd. will be held in the office of the Association (Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort) tomorrow (Wednesday) at 4-30 p.m. to consider matters of vital interest to the shareholders of the Company.

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

by using 'ZANDU'

Draksha-Asava

Mrid vikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch. 10.

A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy

That Acts At Once

Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day!

'ZANDU'

Draksha-Asava

The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher

Avoid Substitutes

ZANDU Pharmaceutical Works Limited.

Sayani Road, BOMBAY 14

Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Maha Jawadi Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2

Madras Presidency Agents: Da Costa & Co., 78, China Bazar Rd Palghat Agents: S. Natham & Co., Chemists Calicut Agents: N. S. BALAN BROS. Price List of Ayurvedic preparations on application

'AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Customs Win The Trophy.

Ajmer put up a gallant fight against the Customs in the replay yesterday, but were mastered. The local forwards were clever and made most of their scoring chances. Feroze Khan led the attack with consummate skill, and made many-openings for Pinto and Milne in the eary stages. Play was of an even character for the first seventeen minutes. Meaney in attempting to clear a ball which was travelling very fast, missed badly and Pinto dasted through to score with a well-placed shot. A centre from Feroze Khan found Pinto on the alert, and he had little difficulty in sending the ball past Carey.

With a good lead obtained in the first half, the Customs concentrated on defence. Three short corners in succession gave Ajmer an opportunity of reducing the deficit. Nelson took a hard short which Harbour turned to account very skilfully, Ajmer failed to rise to the occasion after this, and with the Customs forwards attacking persistently victory was assured. Brewin was the strong man in the Customs defence, and Kher Singh did sound work at left half.

At the conclusion of the game Lady Jackson presented the Aga Khan Cup to Potts the captain of the winning team, and the Smith Shield to the losers.

Sir Joseph Kay complimented the winners for their splendid play and remarked that it was the most sporting final witnessed during the last 35 years. Mr. Eirturstle came in for his share of praise, for the efficient manner in which he has discharged his onerous duties. After three cheers had been raised for Lady Jackson the gathering dispersed. The teams were:—

BOMBAY CUSTOMS

Cowton: Abreo and Potts: Brewin: Dique and Kher Singh: Jagat Singh: Milne: Feroze Khan: Pinto: and Thonber.

AJMERE LOCO SPORTS CLUB.

Carey: Brown and Meaney: Vangham: Manning and C. Nelson: Bartlett: Harbour: Clandius. S. Nelson and Owen: Browne.

Umpires: Messrs. Masters and Nagporewalla.

NATIONALIST MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Delegates From Bombay.

All Nationalist Muslims desirous of attending the Conference of Nationalist Muslims to be held in Lucknow on 18th and 19th instant are requested to write to the Hon. Secretaries, Nationalist Muslim Party (Bombay Branch), C/o Husain Building, Motlibai Street, Byculla, for their delegation certificates.

"A" WARD BYE-ELECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The working of the "Truce" is daily bringing out glaring instances of injustice and victimisation which the authorities must take note, if they are sincere in their professions of implementing the Agreement in letter and spirit. Messrs. Master and Meheshri were disqualified according to the judgment of Mr. Chitre, the chief Judge of Small Causes Court, for having participated in the Civil disobedience movement. Now the same fate threatens Mr. Mulraj Kursondas who is forced to face a bye-election. It should be pointed out that Mr. Mulraj who owed his release to potilical amnesty should not be penalised further, according to the spirit of the Delhi Agreement. Hence, it is necessary that the Government should move in the matter and suspend the operation of the disqualifying clause, in the greater interests of Justice and peace.

Grave is the responsibility of the Government in this issue, especially in view of Mahatmaji's scrupulous adherence to his "bond" But graver still is the responsibility of the people. Even if the Government proves obstinate in this case, the elections are in a more favourable position to do the right. I understand that Mr. B. N. Karanjia, the Vice-President of the Indian Merchants Chamber, is contesting the bye-election as against Mr. Mulraj. No two "rivals" had more in common than Messrs. Karanjia and Mulraj. Both are businessmen and are strong supporters of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Mr. Mulraj sacrificed his business career and was the brain behind the boycott and Swadeshi movement which was also the major plank in the Merchant Chamber's programme. Already some anti-Congress busy bodies have their old scores to pay and it is not too much to expect a patriotic man like Mr. Karanjia to withdraw from the contest in favour of Mr. Mulraj.

The duty of the electors is equally clear. The "A" ward bye-election is above all personal considerations and the Congress is bound to treat it as a vote of confidence of its programme and activities. It is the bounden duty of the citizens to rally to the call of the Congress. A vote for Mr. Mulraj is a vote for the Congress.

—Yours, etc.

K. A. C.

HOTEL MAJESTIC CASE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on Monday in the Hotel Majestic case. In this case Mr. H. D. Billimoria, lessee of the Hotel Majestic stood charged with the theft of certain artic'es at the instance of Mr. A. H. Gazdar.

His Worship considering the evidence both oral and documentary, a doubt arose in his mind and gave accused the benefit of the doubt and acquitted him.

No Swaraj Through Negotiations.

(Continued from page 1.)

bute to those martyrs who had given their lives in that tragedy so that India might live free. Reviewing the national fight during the last year he maintained that non-violence was neither weakness nor cowardice. It was the most potent weapon ever invented to end all war in the world. The success of that weapon was the success of their movement.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Khwaja Banaudin, of Hyderabad, made an impassioned speech urging Hindu-Muslim unity. Time had come, he said, when India must stand united as one man under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. The world was looking to India and to the admirable fight which they had carried on during the last twelve months. He had not a shadow of doubt that when the next war would begin they would find both Hindus and Muslims fighting shoulder to shoulder under the same flag of the nation.

The meeting dispersed amidst shouts of "Vande Mataram."

BHAGAT SINGH MEMORIAL

—:o:—

Jamiat Singh Replies

Sardar Jamiat Singh writes:—

I have seen the statement issued by Sri Guru Singh Sabha in your issue of the 13th instant, regarding Bhagat Singh memorial. I never thought that the present office bearers of the Sabha would stoop to attack the honour of my wife. In my speech delivered at Azad Maidan on the 6th instant and produced in your paper of the 7th instant, you will find my warning to the citizens regarding any subscriptions being paid for Bhagat Singh memorial as none of the kind existed and I can not understand after issuing that statement which was prominently published in all Bombay newspapers, how my wife and myself could move about and collect such subscriptions. The whole statement has been intentionally made to lower me into the eyes of my countrymen and I inform the public that neither my wife nor myself have collected a single penny for Bhagat Singh memorial nor have approached any body for the same. As for Akali Dal, as all the expenses were being paid by the B.P.C.C. there was no need of private funds and not a pie was collected by any one of us. For disbanding of volunteers, to pay fares etc., the help of Rs. 80/ was sought from the Relief committee which they readily gave and for which I thank them.

As for the expenses incurred on arranging several meetings, for Bhagat Singh and comrades before and after the execution, train fares, memorial expenses, religous ceremonies at Dwarka and several miscellaneous items, the total expenses would come to nearly Rs. 400/ and no public appeal for supplying these funds was made. My personal friends. Mar. Calcuttawala contributed Rs. 70/ on 1-3-31, Bhagwandas brothers Rs. 51/ on 23-3-31 and Seth Devji Khetsee Rs. 105/ yesterday. There is still a deficit of nearly Rs. 2[illegible] which has been promissed by S[illegible] Devjee and another Marwari friend. A Muslim friend gave Rs. 10/ without asking.

The expenses incurred on 23rd and 24-3-31 were borne by the B.P.C.C.

If Sri Guru Singh Sabha has the knowledge of any persons having paid to my wife, or to me any money on behalf of Akali Dal or Bhagat Singh memorial, I would be obliged if the Cabha would kindly bring the party before Mr. Nariman in the Congress House and if they have none and the statement has been maliciously issued, in the interest of justice and fairply they should withdraw the statement.

As for Sirdar Partab Singh, he is also quite blameless.

BOMBAY'S NEW MAYOR.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram Appointed.

TRIBUTES TO MR. LALJEE

The Bombay Municipal Corporation elected Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram as their president for the official year 1931-32 on Monday. There were two candidates, viz:—Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram and Mr. J. B. Petit, in which Mr. Boman-Behram got 63 votes [illegible] Mr. Petit 30 votes.

Mr. H. A. Laljee presided and declared Mr. Boman-Behram duly elected.

NEW PRESIDENT'S HOPES.

Mr. Boman-Behram, after taking the presidential seat, thanked his colleagues for electing him to the chair and said as in the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Chamber of Commerce, there should be no scramble in the Municipal Corporation for the presidential chair and that it should be unanimous. The late Sir P. M. Menta used to say often that one could not serve two masters, viz:—the public and himself. Mr. Boman-Behram pointed out that since he joined public life, he had left commercial as well as legal life and devoted himself solely to the service of the public. He appealed to the House to make his presidential year successful by whole-heartedly cooperating with him. He expressed a hope that since the civil disobedience movement was called off in view of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, prosperity would dawn on the city and that it would not be necessary to impose additional taxation.

TRIBUTE TO OUTGOING PRESIDENT.

Mr. H. P. Mody then moved a resolution thanking Mr. Hoosenbhoy A. Laljee, for the very valuable services rendered by him as President of the Corporation.

Mr. Mody said that during the last presidential election his sympathy was for the opponent of Mr. Laljee and yet he moved the resolution because he was convinced that Mr. Laljee had carried out his duties in a very able manner. He had handed over his office to his successor without any arrears of work, very creditable to him.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar seconded the proposition and said Mr. Laljee was very hospitable. He hoped Mr. Laljee's successor would follow in his footsteps. (Laughter).

Mr. Gordhandas Morarji in supporting the resolution referred to the noble work done by Mr. Laljee in maintaining Hindu-Muslim unity.

After further support of the resolution by Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Messrs. Dimtimkar, Kanji Master, Mohanlal Desai, Chandavarkar, Setalvad, Soares, Griffiths and Dr. Collaco, the Municipal Commissioner also associated himself with the previous speakers and said Mr. Laljee, as a Mahomedan was pre-eminently fitted to be an interpreter of Hindu-Muslim unity.

The resolution was passed with acclammation.

Mr. H. A. Laljee in a brief speech thanked his colleagues for the resolution and said his success was due to the cooperation of the House and also the Municipal Commissioner, the Secretary and his Staff.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

KANARA POLITICAL SUFFERERS' FUND.

A Contradiction

In the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 4th instant the Hon. Treasurer of the Kanara Political Sufferers' Fund announced to the public: "It has been found that one Narayen M. Pai has been collecting donations for the above Fund without authority. Donors are hereby warned against such payments as same have not been received by the Fund."

We are now informed by Messrs. Rele & Co., Solicitors that their client Mr. Narayenrao M. Pai, Director of Sales in the Automobile Sales Co. Ltd., is not the person referred to in the above announcement as he (the client) has no connection whatsoever with the Kanara Political Sufferers' Fund.

POLITICAL PRISONERS OF YERAVADA AND VISAPUR JAILS

It has been decided by the Bombay Presidency Naujawan Sabha to publish in book-form the account of the tortures and all sorts of inhuman treatment meted out to politicals during the Civil Disobedience movement.

Those who are interested in the matter are requested to send their suggestions to Dr. V. P. Jani, Vile Parle B. B. & C. Ry., before May 1.

"HOW KARNATAK FOUGHT NO-TAX CAMPAIGN."

A public meeting will be held on Wednesday at 6-30 at the Congress House, under the presidentship of Sjt. K. F. Nariman when Dr. N. S. Hardikar and others will speak on "How Karnatak Fought the Economic and Political No-Tax campaign."

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy luncheed at Government House Bombay on Monday.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

Inter Ag. Exam. Results.

FIRST CLASS.

S. R. Kazimi; R. Koppolu.

SECOND CLASS.

J. D. Adwani; S. R. Angadi; N. Y. Bhatt; R. A. Bilimoria; R. V. Damle; B. A. Dandekar; S. N. De; S. G. Futane; R. D. Gaitonde; G. S. Godbole; V. P. Gokhale; J. N. Gor; B. M. Hajarnis; P. S. Hattiangadi; S. G. Hegde; K. V. Hulkopkar; B. H. Hullatti; F. D. Irani; S. G. Kalbagal; R. S. Kanitkar; K. C. Kapadia; N. C. Kharkar; T. D. Mahajan; B. R. Mavinkurve; B. K. Mehta; C. U. Menon; H. C. Mirchandani; S. K. Mohite; E. H. Muchhala; T. T. Mulvani; N. P. Nadgouda; P. M. Nadkarni; V. K. Pandit; K. H. Parekh; P. P. Patel; R. Z. Patel; K. C. Patwa; R. M. Pinto; A. A. R. Pirzada; S. Sen; R. G. Shah; G. H. A. B. Shaikh; A. Sharman; K. K. Shukla, T. K. Soni; N. C. Soni wane; R. M. Surpur; J. V. Thakur; N. N. Toorkey; D. B. Vaishnav; C. Varadachari; E. J. Vevai.

PASSES.

K. R. Devtre; G. M. Godbole; H. D. Joshi; G. K. Phadtare.

ENTITLED TO KEEP TERMS FOR THE B. AG. EXAMINATION

S. G. Natu; B. J. Raol; V. R. Pachapur.

NEW GRADUATES OF AG.

B Ag Exam. Result.

FIRST CLASS.

B S Sheshgiri.

SECOND CLASS.

P G Desnmukh; M L Bauskar; T H Devnani; N P Mehta; N N Chaudhari; V K Joshi; A S Kantak; K D S Rathor; G K Tonapy; B J Vipat; K M Gadre; K L Gurnani, V R Hegde; L R Kakaraddi; M K Patel; H G Patil; P K Purohit; T V Vaidyanathan; N R Chanamnani; N S B Sheikh; V R Balkur; N D Bhagodia; L R Daiya; N K Desai; D H Guggari; K D Hansoty; G S Mehetre; N M Palekar; J J Patel; S K Patel; S B Salukhe; S S Sashittal; P N Shukla; S T Tambwekar; P L Bavishi; E P Buell; M M Farooqui; P M Govitrikar; H Z Ihsan; A H Irani; R J Reddy; R V Wakade; M C Desai; V B Khadilkar; K G Kolnatkar; Y S Kulkarni; D G Limaye.

PASS CLASS.

R D Divgi; V N Kelkar; N K Baser; P D Fadnis; J K Makhijani.

PASSED IN BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY.

G D Desai; K R Devitre; C A Agninotri; G B Badami; D V Bapat; V D Barsagade; D Belvadi; S S Bhat; G D Bhatt; S F Chandranavar; N D Cooper; D P Desai; K J Desai K C Desai; N N Deshpande; L M Dhane; S R Dhareshwar; J C Fernandes; G M Godbole; D S Gore; S B Gosavi; J A Gumaste; D K Havanur, G B Ingle; B S Jethva; D H Joshi; D K Joshi; K S Kale; S S Kamat; G V Karira; D N Katkar B K Kulkarni; V R Kulkarni; A K A K Lodhi; G K Lokeshwar; P C Mehta; K S Menon; R T Mirchandani; M M Muzumdar; G T Nagrani; R S Neurgaonkar; M D Naik; R V Pant-Balekundri; D G Patel; B M Patil; H M Patil P R Patil; R N Patil; S G Patil; M S Pherwani; G S Raisinghani; M B Rana; T C Sajnani; M V Sanjanwala; D D Sunthankar; A R Syed Hussain; V D Tagare; V R Tulla; M V Vachhani; H J Vadodaria; B B Yeligar.

PASSED IN BOTANY ONLY.

S D Patil.

PASSED IN PLANT PATHOLOGY ONLY.

D A Dave; Y S Rane; N R Bhide; P B Samant; P K N Pillai.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

—:o:—

Eight Centres For Welfare Work.

The fifty-sixth report of the Bombay Y.M.C.A., contains the following account of the "welfare service" it has organised for the "depressed classes". The activity, the report says has continued "along well defined lines and has passed the experimental stage to that of achievement."

Each centre caters for all members of the family, and provides games, mostly indigenous, health drill, wrestling, western ball games, competitive athletic events, singing and music classes, Boy scouts, newspaper reading in the chawls, night schools for adults, Bhajan, gramophone recitals, handicrafts, health demonstrations, Cinema shows and lectures, Dramatics, kirtans, etc. During the year special dramatic and sports programmes were arranged at the time of festivals, such as Dusserah, Divali, Holi and Christmas, and camps organised for scouts training.

The eight centres posses a fair amount of equipment, some more than others, all are conducted where the people live and present unequalled opportunities for service.

FURTHER HEARING OF CHIRNER CASE.

Medical Officer's Evidence.

Four prosecution witnesses were examined in the Chirner firing case when hearing was resumed on Monday before Mr. B. N. Sanjana the Sessions Judge at Thana.

One of the witnesses was the Medical officer in charge of the Panvel dispensary who held a "post-mortem" on the Mamlatdar's body. Witness produced a sealed bottle in the Court containing a metal piece found in the body of the Mamlatdar. The judge directed the witness to forward the metal piece to Kirkee arsenal for expert opinion.

Shankar Ranji Jadhav, Medical officer in charge of Panvel dispensary deposed that he was at Panvel in September 1930. He held a "post-mortem" on the body of Mr. Joshi the Mamlatdar of Panvel. Witness produced a small glass bottle comaining a piece of metal and said that that was the piece found in the body of Mr. Joshi. He also produced his "post-mortem" note giving a description of wounds on the body of the Mamlatdar. It was stated therein that the bullet entered from the back and passed from the front, injuring some ribs on the left side.

There were corresponding holes in the shirt, jackets and coats. The liver was completely shattered and embedded in it was found the piece of brass. No bullet was found in the body. The same having passed out.

NOT RENDERING "TIMES OF INDIA".

Mr. R. P. Karandikar then cross-examined the witness. Witness said that he had received the inquest report from the Police before commencing the "post-mortem" examination.

Do you read the "Times of India"?—No. I do it very rarely.

Have you seen any statement by the Director of Information in the "Times of India" on October 4, regarding the metal piece found in the body of Mr. Joshi? —No.

Did you report the matter to any of your superiors or to any one else?—I showed it to the D. S. P. of Kolaba.

The Court ordered the witness to forward the piece of metal to Kirkee Arsenal for getting expert opinion about it.

BOY CROSS-EXAMINED.

Pandu Hasha Patil the 12 year old boy whose cross-examination was left unfinished on Friday, then stepped into the witness box.

Replying to Mr. Karandikar witness said that he had studied up to second standard and could sign his name in "Modi" script.

He had been to Chirner on Sunday (April 12, 1930). Rama Mahadeo Narangikar (another witness) and two Katkaris were with him. His uncle Posha Ganu Patil had taken him there. He saw the Dy. S. P. Raje and Mr. Patil the Police Inspector who were there.

Replying to Mr. W. A. Rege witness said that his uncle Poshe Ganu Patil had a son younger in age than the witness, but he had not taken his son with him when he went to witness the Satyagraha.

Pandu Bala Katkar of Chirner deposed that Vithya, Tukya and Maya accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4 were among the assailants.

Cross-examined by Mr. Karandikar witness said that there were 15 or 16 houses of Katkaris. One Katkari by name Nagya received a bullet wound at Chirner. After the incident Mr. Rege the Dy. S. P. called all the Katkaris at Javekar's bungalow in Chirner where their statements were recorded.

TWO CONVICTIONS.

Witness admitted that there were two previous convictions against him one in respect of theft of rice and the other for the theft of salt. In the first case he had to undergo three months' imprisonment and in the latter he was fined ten rupees.

Mahadu Deji another witness from Chirner said that on the day of Satyagraha he was in his house for the whole day.

SON OCCUPIES FATHER'S THOUGHTS.

Cross-examined by Mr. Karandikar witness said that on hearing that his son was wounded he started for the forest. His thoughts were centred found his son. He went to the forest he found him lying at the foot of the hill.

Did you lodge any complaint about it?—No. It did not occur to me.

Rama Mahadu Narangikar was the last witness examined. Before his cross-examination was over the Court rose for the day.

GOVERNMENT OBJECTS TO NATIONAL EDUCATION.

—:o:—

Nadiad Municipal Appeal

The question whether there was any misapplication of municipal funds in financing primary schools, the curriculum of which was changed in such a way as to turn them into something else, was decided by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy on Monday on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court. Their Lordships held that as they had not ceased to be primary schools by merely a change in the curriculum, the expenditure from the Municipal funds was not a misapplication. But the salary of the teachers for the period after they were closed on December 15, 1921 and the buildings of which were taken possession of by the Deputy Educational Inspector, were a misapplication, and hence the Municipality must be charged with that amount. Their Lordships reduced the original amount of Rs. 12,296-2-0 and passed a decree of Rs. 1,014-12-8.

The appeal was filed on August 10, 1925 by Messrs. Gokaldas Dwarkadas Talati, Fulchand Bapuji, Kalidas V. Desai, Hematlal Garbadas, Thakordas N. Desai, Bapalal Manecklal, Dahyabhai Zaverbhai, Manilal Mulchand and Ranchoddas Dharamdas, Councillors of the Nadiad Municipality against the decree of Rs. 12,296-2-0 passed by the District Judge, Ahmedabad, on January 31, 1925.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. U. L. Shah appeared for the appellants, while the Advocate General, with the Government pleader appeared for the Secretary of State for India.

The suit was for the recovery of Rs. 17,067-7-0 subsequently reduced to Rs. 12,960-15-3 with costs, against the Defendants owing to their misapplication of municipal funds in their capacity as municipal councillors of the Nadiad Municipality in connection with the expenditure from February 15, 1921 to January 5, 1922.

GOVERNMENT COST.

The plaint alleged that the Defendants committed a breach of the rules of the Bombay District Municipal Act, regarding primary education, and changed the curriculum of the primary schools in Nadiad. In July 1920, the Nadiad Municipality under the leadership of Mr. Gokaldas Dwarkadas Talati, resolved to refuse the Government grant for primary education on the ground that the Indian National Congress had approved of Non-co-operation. In January 1921, the Municipality decided to nationalise the Municipal schools.

"PATRIOTISM" OF OBJECTIONABLE TYPE."

The School Committee of the Municipality prevented the Educational Department from holding their annual inspection.

In February 1921, the School Committee prescribed a new course of study including the recitation of national songs and the encouragement of patriotism of an objectionel type. In June 1921, the municipality resolved to affiliate the primary schools to the Gujarat Vidyapith. In July 1921, the schools committee refused to send returns or to allow Government inspection.

On the expiry of the warning on December 17, 1921, the Deputy Educational Inspector took possession of certain buildings and conducted primary education on behalf of the Municipality. In spite of these measures the Municipality passed bills sanctioning pay to teachers in Municipal schools, conducted against the orders of the Government for the month of December 1921.

DEFENCE CASE.

The defendants denied that there was any misapplication of municipal funds and pleaded that they were not liable under section 42 of the Bombay District Municipal Act. It was contended that the resolution of December 16, 1921 was not carried out partly because the Collector suspended the Municipality and partly because the schools were closed from December 15, 1930 to January 5, 1922.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships delivered a concurrent judgment as stated above.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1931.

BULLYING BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Mr. Shaukat Ali continues, we regret to say, to be the bully and blusterer that he has been for some time past. He is in no mood to acknowledge the triumph of the Congress which he had boycotted or to recognise the splendid part played by the Nationalist Muslims in the Civil Disobedience campaign from which he had striven in vain to wean the Muslims. Unable to restrain or conceal his chagrin and discomfiture he is making himself thoroughly ridiculous by indiscriminately railing at the Congress and its leader Mahatma Gandhi. And the Anglo-Indians, who help him and egg him on in his game, are no doubt laughing in their sleeves at the clumsy antics of a strange political bed-fellow. Which other man with a sober head on his shoulders would have said, what Mr. Shaukat Ali is reported to have said in an interview with the "Times of India" that Mahatma Gandhi is "a danger to Indian politics" and that he wants "not only Hindus and Muslims to quarrel but desires Muslims and Muslims to cut one another's throats?" The following is too bad even for the Maulana of Love Lane. He is reported in the "Times of India" interview to have said: "Muslims in Delhi are openly saying that Mr. Gandhi and his friends want to give us (Muslims) no peace for our internal organisation or for completing our constructive programme. The Hindu-Muslim quarrels and riots were the direct results of such a policy. We have not finished with Benares, Mirzapore, Agra and Cawnpore, and to weaken us further every effort is being made to make Muslims kill Muslims." The broad suggestion here is diabolical and we still hope Mr. Shaukat Ali will repudiate the suggestion. If he does not, it is up to responsible Muslim leaders of Bombay, whatever their differences with Congressmen, to dissociate themselves from the suggestion in the interests of communal unity in the city. We would also charitably suppose that Mr. Shaukat Ali and persons of his type merely want to show how hot they can make things for those who would not summarily yield to all their communal demands.

It is unnecessary to discuss all these demands at this stage. But a word may be said about the question of electorates on which communalists have set their heart. Mr. Shaukat Ali claims that but for "a handful" of Nationalist Muslims the whole Muslim community unanimously demands separate electorates and he rails and raves at Mahatmaji for not accepting that proposition without further examination. He knows but too well that in 1927 the All-India Muslim League accepted joint electorates almost unanimously and that even now, the All-India Shia Conference has unanimously declared for joint electorates, that the Jamiat-ul-Ulema holds the same view, and that, above all, the Muslim Nationalist Party has declared that in no circumstances would it accept separate electorates. The least that such a position demands is a careful dispassionate examination of the whole question in all its bearings. But merely because Gandhiji pleads for such an examination Mr. Shaukat Ali observes truculently with the suggestion of a threat that "any campaign of Mr. Gandhi through his handful of Muslim supporters would mean trouble." We cannot believe however, that Nationalist Muslim leaders will allow themselves to be bullied into giving up their attempts to persuade their co-religionists to accept joint electorates in their own interests as well as those of the country.

Mr. Shaukat Ali's sense of fairness, however, is peculiar. He makes it a grievance that while he was doing propaganda at Delhi in favour of communal demands, Nationalist Muslims did propaganda in Bombay for Congress and nationalist work. And this work he calls "taking advantage of his absence in Delhi to break the unanimity in Bombay". The falsehood of this statement is only matched by its impudence. After giving a significant threat in a press interview that any propaganda of Nationalists in favour of joint electorates "would mean trouble," he gives at a public meeting a challenge to the Congress and such of the Mahomedan gentlemen as might address from Congress platform, to hold public meetings of Mahomedans in Bombay or any part of the country, address them and openly obtain their opinion whether they would side with the Congress" He should not judge the whole of his community from his own attitude towards the Congress. Despite all his reprehensible propaganda against Congress, out of the 55,000 persons that went to jail in the civil disobedience campaign started by the Congress and supported by the Jamiat-ut-Ulema, no less than 12,000 were Muslims. And we have no doubt that despite all bullying and blustering on the part of communalis leaders the Nationalist Muslims will continue to stand by and work for the Congress. And as regards Sr Shaukat Ali veiled threats and incitements to violence and outrageous misrepresentation of the attitude of Mahatma Gandhi and his supporters towards the communal problem we would ask local Muslim non-Congress leaders like Mr. Husseinbhoy Laliji and Sardar Suleman Cassum Mitha whether they would not like to dissociate themselves from such misrepresentations and incitements in the interest of communal harmony in the city which he is frantically trying to disturb. Mr. Shaukat Ali is fully entitled to express his views in support of special electorates or against the Congress, but he cannot be permitted to indulge in the dangerous pastime of disturbing inter-communal harmony. Interviews and statements such as these published by the "Times of India" would be bad enough if published in any other part of the country, but their publication in an industrial and commercial city like Bombay is a crime and it is the duty of Bombay's Corporation and mercantile associations to bestir themselves and take timely measures against the evil effect of Mr. Shaukat Ali's propaganda. Bombay's women also, we trust, will wake up and contribute their share to efforts to meet the menace to city's peace.

WHERE DO INDIANS COME IN?

—:o:—

Captain Tymms, the Director of Civil Aviation and Mr. Shillidy, Secretary to the Government of India in the Industries and Labour Department, made a tour of inspection of several aerodromes in North India and Bengal recently and they are now in Bombay. The object of the tour is said to be the investigation of the question of developing internal air lines. When this question was first mooted some three years ago, and Bombay businessmen pressed for the necessity of connecting this city with Karachi by aerial post, we had emphasized the danger of State subsidies being given to the Imperial Airways, a foreign concern, or to any non-Indian concern promoted for the purpose of carrying mails. There are a number of Indian pilots now available to develop internal air routes in this country and given the necessary encouragement by Government, we are confident that private indigenous enterprise will be able to put into service machines operated by Indian pilots. If there is any idea of allowing Imperial Airways to throw out tentacles all over India, the public must energetically protest against it. The Government of India have now an opportunity of putting their professions into practice. They say that they are always willing to promote 'Swadeshi'. Let them indicate by their action that they are ready to encourage 'Swadeshi' in developing internal air-lines.

WELCOME DECLARATION.

—:o:—

"To prepare India for her defence," declared Doctor Moonje at the Blavatsky Lodge, "in as short a time as possible and to demonstrate to the world that India did not want anybody's help for her self-defence was the mission of his life and he would stick to it to the end of his life." We congratulate Doctor Moonje. If he were to consecrate his talents and energies exclusively to this problem he would be a great asset to the nation. For we believe with the Doctor that the defence of India by Indians was largely a problem of military education that has been denied by our masters with cynical deliberateness. That the so-called incapacity of Indians is a myth is amply proved, as Doctor Moonje observed, by the magnificant courage, determination and, last but not the least, coolness exhibited by a hundred thousand Indians of all castes and creeds during the Satyagraha movement. Nor was it a conventional compliment paid by Foreign Generals when they expressed admiration for the fighting capacity of Indian soldiers. They rightly believe that with the intellect, ability and courage that India unquestionably possesses, there is no reason why within ten years she should not be in a position to stand the aggression of any nation or any group of nations. The British, reactionaries, of course, do not welcome the prospect of the Indian army being officered and controlled by Indians. This is evident from the suppression of the Rawlinson report. But India cannot agree to her continued emasculation merely because Great Britain desired to perpetuate her military domination.

Trifles.

—:o:—

To my correspondent who signs himself "Curious":

I regret to say that I cannot enlighten you on the points that you have raised. I do not know what Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah feels about it all. As to your suggestion, I am not sure that it will be acted upon. Precedents forbid it. But I do not see any harm in your sending it on to him.

* * * * *

I am afraid that your call to Muslim communalists will not be responded to. They regard the present appointment not as an injustice to the claims of a Muslim but as a rebuff to Mahatma Gandhi.

* * * * *

"We are prepared to make any sacrifice for an honourable peace". -Mr. Shaukat Ali.

You will no doubt wonder what exactly Mr. Shaukat Ali, having demanded everything possible and having refused to abandon anything, means by "any sacrifice". You may perhaps be inclined to regard it as a big joke.

* * * * *

You will be wrong. It is just possible that Mr. Shaukat Ali may have an absolutely different interpretation of the word "sacrifice." I think it is most probable. For, it is characteristic of him to entertain remarkably original views on many subjects. And he has also an original method of ratiocination. It may be foreign to Socrates, Plato and Aristotle but it is his very own. And that about sums up the "Big Brother."

* * * * *

By the way I heartily congratulate him on being magnificently championed by the "Evening News." It is undoubtedly true that my confrere describes his mild and gentle words as an "attack" on Gandhiji. But what of it? Is not "Muslim irritation"—pace Shaukat Ali—justified since it implies a complaint against Gandhiji?

* * * * *

"But communal electorates perpetuate class distinctions and stereotype existing relations. They constitute a very serious hindrance to the development of the self-governing principle." This looks like a betrayal of the protege.

* * * * *

It is not; the "Evening News" reassures Mr. Shaukat by calling upon Gandhiji to face the "indisputable fact" that the "Muslim community, as a whole," demands communal electorates. So, all is well. This selfless champion of Muslims would advocate the giving of poisons if it is insisted upon—provided, however, that they are anti-Gandhi.

* * * * *

Says the Calcutta "Statesman", apropos of the Karachi Congress: —"Altogether the grand total expenditure involved in the one week's entertainment must have run into several lakhs. If all that we are told about the starving masses is true, we can think of several little ways in which so large a sum might have been for the better good of the poor."

* * * * *

I endorse this protest. Congress must not hold Annual Sessions, Provincial Committees must hold provincial conferences, Congressmen must not tour the country, volunteer organisation must be disbanded. Indeed, "if all that we are told about the starving masses is true" Congress must wind up its central, provincial, district and allied organisations. For all this involves expenditure of money which could be better spent in the relief of the poor. I think I am right in saying that in the interests of the poor, Indians should cease all kinds of propaganda—to say nothing of giving up active struggle—for the freedom of the country and the consequent well-being of its poor.

* * * * *

The fact of the matter, however, is that "starving masses" is a myth. You will find that the "Statesman" explodes it ever so gently. This, is done for the special benefits of those Indians who have no eyes to see the luxurious comfort in which servants of the so-called "starving masses" from the Viceroy downwards live. Which, of course, reflects the real wealth of the masses.

* * * * *

By the way, the same issue of the "Statesman", contains an article on "New Delhi" by Lord Hardinge in which I read that "The grand total cost to the Government of India of the building of the new city of Delhi upto December 30 was Rs. 14,46,71,678." This does not include the "grand total expenditure involved in a week's entertainment" in Luna Park—sorry I mean the celebrations in connection with the inauguration of the New Capital of Rich India.

* * * * *

Speaking at the Gujarat Vidyapith Mr. Rajagopalachar said that Gandhiji was trying to set up two Sandhursts, one at the Asnram and another at the Vidyapith.

I can bet anything that in certain quarters it will be interpreted to mean.

(1) That Gandhiji proposes to give them military training with guns, bayonets and swords, or at least with lathis, and

(2) That it is intended to form part of his fell design to force Muslims into surrender.

* * * * *

The Mayoral election this year did not have even the routine excitement usually associated with it. Both the candidates were "Progressives". After all it was a "happy family affair."

* * * * *

The candidates have a long standing as sitting members, though the defeated man is old enough to be the Father of the House. According to the "Evening News," "they both belong to the Progressive Party and at times, they have both voted independently." You may think it strange, but "progressives" as a rule agree, very rarely do they differ.

* * * * *

There are two schools of thought among the "Progressives"—the "Bori Bunder" and the "Apollo Bunder" types of Progressivism. The election is a triumph for "Boribunder". But the victor and the vanquished along with the leader of the party will move 'en bloc' to Apollo Bunder to read the civic addresses to the incoming and outgoing Viceroys. There they always meet!

* * * * *

The "Evening News" terms the victory as "the Parsis' turn". Quite so, and in a wider sense also. A Parsi Mayor, Parsi Sheriff and Parsi Member to represent Bombay in the Congress Working Committee should disillusion the "Love-Lane Maulana".

"?"

CONGRESS & SOCIALISM.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE KARACHI DECLARATION.

(By MANEKLAL, VAKIL).

The last Resolution of the Karachi Congress declared to the world and to the masses in India what the Congress meant by Swaraj as conceived by itself. The Resolution was carried in the Subject Committee by 91 votes to 50 and contains twenty items which are neither full in themselves nor satisfactory to the various parties or classes in India. Most of these items have been taken from the fundamental rights specified in Article IV of the recommendations of the Nehru Report published at pages 101 to 103 of the said Report. Some of these items have been paraphrased or recast and a few more have been added. Hardly any thoughtful person can find socialism in the said Resolution though it certainly savours of Capitalist Labour Reformism in items here and there. Further there are items from Gandhiji's Eleven Points as well as his notions of purity and self-control of an ascetic character on a voluntary basis irrespective of capitalism thriving as usual in other economic avocations of so-called private citizens in general.

STIMULATING CONTROVERSY

The only real value of the Resolution is that it will make all sections think furiously about the economic programme that is likely to be followed by the politically minded petty Bourgoisie that form the majority of the rank and file of Congressmen in general. On the other hand it will not satisfy Labour which is now growing more and more conscious of the benefits of a Socialist Revolution and is always suspicious of the reformism of the petty-Bourgoisie Trade-Unionists as well as the large sections of the lower middle class who are half educated and whose notions are formed by party journals that pander to the prejudices of class interest and thereby delay the cause of social justice. This cause is based upon the recognition of the fundamental rights of every man and woman to be assured both work and the necessaries of life with the largest possible margin of leisure to freely follow individual predilections for culture and pleasures based on such culture.

REMOVING RANK INJUSTICE

Various items of the Resolution require a close scrutiny and it is very necessary that the issues involved should be freely discussed in the press and not left merely to academicians or to the political leaders who may have to draft constitutions and frame laws. For instance, Adult Franchise raises the question as to how elections direct and indirect could be organised cheaply on a concentric plan with decentralised powers conferred on the smaiest primary units for affairs affecting the immediate neighbourhood. The imposition of a progressive income-tax on agricultural or Zemindary incomes will make the landlords think furiously against such a proposal but will eventually make them realise the unjust total exemption which they have so far enjoyed. Similarly, the graded inheritance taxes and the steeply graded income-taxes will make the industrialists and the financiers think furiously against such taxation. The ordinary maximum salary of Rs. 500 per month in the case of public employees will make the superior services also think furiously against the programme and make them ultimately realise the injustice of the burden they have placed upon the taxpayer though they have been guaranteed their work as well as the necesaries of life by the stable conditions of service and the absence of any risk whatever which is usually the accompaniment of a financial industrial or commercial venture.

FOR THE MASSES

But these things have been done in capitalist countries including England to-day while more radical programmes have been outlined by those who represent the interest of the larger majority of the working class in general in every country of the world. As Pandit Jawaharlal said "the Resolution was certainly not an attempt to import Socialism into India. That would be done when the proper time arrives." Even Gandhiji has come to realise that the Congress must declare to the masses in what direction it intends to improve the lot of the working class and he has given up his older notions of decrying machinery in every shape or form and is now trying to enter into alliance with the users of machinery whether they are capitalists or labourers without giving up the temporary utility of the Charkha by discovering a better programme.

NO SOCIALISM AT KARACHI SESSION

Reformism of this character may tend to adjust the intolerable grades of social injustices and delay the advent of socialism by temporary adjustment but with the growth of consciousness in the masses either through education or through struggle it is sure to lead to a clamour against social injustices of every kind and must culminate into a peaceful revolution supported by mass-conscious forces against the physical force of the unconscious military utilised by the Bourgoisie to protect their privileges and possessions. The ownership of the instruments or means of production by the community and their control by the workers' councils with strict limitations on the maximum and minimum incomes for any individual with a view to prevent future exploitation of men owing to individual greed for profit is what Socialism stands for and the expropriation without compensation of zamindars, landlords and financiers is the first step towards establishing the new order. But the Congress programme has nothing of the kind as outlined in the Karachi Resolution.

THE VOICE OF INDIA.

—:o:—

Incarnation of prophets and of seers,
Destined of yore to dry Hind-Mata's tears.
Thou Voice of India,
Sole Voice of India,
United Voice of Hind.

Hindu-Muslims on thy broad bosom meet,
Hindu-Muslims together wash thy feet.
Thou Voice of India,
Sole Voice of India,
United Voice of Hind.

In thy Swaraj the peasant and the princ
Together with thy faith in God e
evince,
Thou Voice of India,
Sole Voice of India,
United Voice of Hind.

[illegible] go and prosper well in thy just fight,
And win all England by thy soul's great might,
Thou Voice of India,
O, Soul of India,
One Voice, one Soul of Hind

Victorious there, then larger fields explore,
And show the path of Peace to men of war,
Oh, Voice of India,
Be Voice o'the world,
United Voice of West and East.

—Sevika.

WHO IS IT?

Who is it that cometh
In the name of the Lord?
Who is it that goeth
"Half-naked" abroad?
Who is it that dareth
Truth only to speak?
Who is it that fighteth
For the poor and weak?
Who is it that waketh
A nation from sleep?
Who is it that showeth
Non-Violence to keep?
Who is it that leadeth
An army of peace?
Who is it that causeth
Dark hatred to cease?
Whose work bright shineth
Like stars above?
Whose life revealeth
Supremest love?
Who is the warrior
Unstained whose hand?
Who's boldest yet meekest
In all his land?
Whose name remaineth
A house-hold word?
Whose fame, to wonder
The world hath stirred?

SEVIKA.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Seth Haroon explains

If other colleagues of his could have their say in the hospitable columns of the "Statesman", why not Seth Abdullah Haroon, M.L.A.? He has, therefore, brought to bear his talents as a psycho-physiognamist on the interview that Gandhiji had with the Working Committee of the "All-India Muslim Conference". Thus "Mr. Gandhi did not approach the subject like a negotiator or businessman. He looked like a conqueror dictating terms to his vanquished foes." What did Gandhiji do? "Instead of taking up the various question one by one," complains the Seth Sahib, "discussing them in a spirit of give and take and finding a way out of the impasse, he directly put his axe on the separate electorates, to which Muslims have adhered for the last quarter of the country." A few things are to be noted apropos of this complaint. The Seth Sahib omits to make any reference to the reasons why Gandhiji "put his axe on separate electorates". Equally inadvertently the Seth Sahib does not explain why he and his colleagues forgot—that is, assuming the communalists were prepared to give up separate electorates on conditions—to bring round Gandhiji to a discussion of those conditions.

Cleverness is Dangerous

This could not be due to sheer accident. For—and this is the main point to be noted—we have before us a nicely drawn up manifesto issued by Seth Abdullah Haroon on March 27, a week before the meeting with Gandhiji. It gives in parallel columns the Muslim demands "as laid down in the resolution of the All-India Muslim Conference held on January 1st 1929" and what has been conceded or is going to be conceded by the Government. He concludes that "the only points in dispute between the Muslims and non-Muslims, are, therefore: "Muslim Representation in Bengal and Punjab Legislative Council." He calls upon the Congress to "be far-sighted and statesmanlike" and concede these demands, since all others have already been granted or promised by Government. He complacently takes Separate Electorates for granted as if they were a closed question. And yet this gentle man presumes to find fault with Gandhiji who, on strong representations by Nationalist Muslims, "put his axe on separate electorates". Mr. Haroon would do well to revise his interpretation of "a spirit of give and take." And, in fairness to himself he should decline to regard subterfuge, however apparently clever, as a good substitute for an open and uncompromising stand for Separate Electorates.

Craven Compromise

The Mysore Government, having received a non-official Bill for raising the marriageable age of boys and girls on the lines of the Sarda Act, have published the Bill to elicit public opinion, on the plea that it vitally affects a very large section of the public. We cannot appreciate the delay in circulating a measure, which is already law in British India, the principle of which should now be a social axiom and the like of which in a milder form has been enforced in the State for years past. By carrying caution too far the Government might unconsciously invite frivolous artificial opposition. The proposed Bill itself is overcautious to a fault as it permits the reduction of the marriageable age of girls to 12 years in cases where neither of the parents of the girls express a desire for special reasons to see their daughters married during their life-time." The author calls this feature "an element of popularity" It is a spurious sort of popularity, purchased at the sacrifice of the interests of the female children disposed of in marriage. That cruel concession to "popularity" must go and it is up to the Government to enact speedily a measure at least as liberal as the Sarda Act.

Paid the Bhandar

We are glad to learn that the khaddar sales at the A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhandar (Kalbadevi) and the adjacent Khadi Bazaar have been very brisk during the National Week. As the specially reduced prices at both places are to continue till the 19th instant, we trust the public will promptly avail themselves of the rare concessions. We also trust the men and women volunteers who hawked khaddar from house to house during the National Week will continue their excellent work and that the Khadi Bhandar will give them all the requisite, facilities. Systematic hawking of khaddar throughout the city will be a most useful adjunct to picketing of foreign cloth shops.

COASTAL TRAFFIC BILL MUST BE PASSED WITHOUT DELAY.

Maharashtra Merchants' Protest Against High Railway Freights.

When the conference of the Maharastra merchants reassembled on Sunday, the President Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai moved from the chair resolutions recording the loss the country sustained in the death of Pandit Motilal, Moulana Mahomedali and the four Sholapur martyrs.

Mr. Pratap Sheth of Dhulia moved a resolution protesting against the increase in the income-tax. Mr. Hanmantram Ramnath who seconded the resolution explained how the increased income-tax adversely affected the business community. Mr. Gunjal, M.L.A., stated that the increase in the income-tax was levied despite the strong opposition of the elected members.

AGAINST INDIAN ENTERPRISE.

Mr. G. S. Ranade, (Bombay) moved a resolution calling upon the Government of India to take measures to get the Coastal Traffic Bill passed without any further delay.

In supporting this resolution Seth Walchand Hirachand explained the causes that operated against the full development and success of the Indian Marine. He stated that the Indian Government was unsympathetic towards Indian enterprise and was influenced by the Lord Inchcape group.

REDUCE RLY. RATES.

Mr. R. K. Kirloskar, in a resolution asked for reduced Railway rates for articles from manufacturing centres to prominent business centres and from ports to manufacturing centres for raw materials. In moving the above resolution Mr. Kirloskar stated as an instance that while he could obtain the required iron from Bombay at Rs. 18 per ton, he would have to pay Rs. 64 if he were to buy it from Tatas. After his mention to the Royal Commission of Agriculture the above difference, the railway reduced it to Rs. 32 which rate also he could not accept.

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY IN MAHARASHTRA.

A resolution recommending that the Maharashtra merchants do hereafter insure their goods and do their business with the Indian Insurance Companies was moved by Mr. Dahanukar and seconded by Mr. G. S. Marathe.

The other resolutions passed by the Conference referred to the opening of the Railway line between Manmad and Dhulia, the appointment of Committees to certify purely swadeshi goods prepared on handlooms. The conference by a resolution expressed satisfaction of the Gandhi-Irwin agreement. Lastly the conference appointed a Committee of Rao Bahadur Hanmantram Ramnath, Mr. Dahanukar, Mr. G. S. Ranade and others to carry out an Industrial Survey in the Maharastra.

The Conference was invited to hold its next session at Dhulia.

PREPARE TO DIE.

—:o:—

Vidyapith Students' Resolve.

READY FOR THE COMING FIGHT.

AHMEDABAD, April 13.

"Be prepared for the coming fight" was the dominant note sounded at the Fifth Conference of the Graduates of Gandhi's National University held this morning under the presidentship of Sjt. Rajagopalachariar. Mahatma Gandhi sent a message exhorting the graduates to rid the atmosphere of violence.

READY TO LAY DOWN YOUR LIFE.

Sjt. Kalelkar, Vice-Chancellor of the University said that they should send word to their Chancellor Mahatma Gandhi that they were prepared for the fight if it was resumed any moment. They would also lay down their lives in preventing outbreak of violence.

A resolution was passed recording with pride the contribution of the graduates and old students of the University in the fight for complete Swaraj and calling upon them to be ready to make sacrifices and to continue their work as the fight would not be finished till the conclusion of permanent peace.

Speaking on the resolution Miss Maniben, daughter of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel said that a fierce fight was coming and they should be prepared for it.

Sjt. Rajagopalachariar, President, said that the Ashram and Vidyapith were the two Sandhursts founded by Gandhiji. They were the standing army of the future struggle. The speaker urged them not to be outdone by the national militia which was raised when the fight began.

GANDHIJI'S MESSAGE.

The following is Gandhiji's message sent to the Conference of the Graduates of the National University:—

"I congratulate the graduates on the sacrifice they made in the fight but behind that congratulation is entertained a great hope. Graduates might be experiencing perhaps better than I do that the atmosphere is at present full of violence. Without entering into the reasons why it is not widely prevailing, I remind the graduates that they are the special representatives of non-violence and truth. If these two powers are dominant in their minds they might be able to rid the atmosphere of violence to a great extent."—A. P.

GANDHI AND ST. GEORGE'S

The "Daily Herald writes":—

It is a good thing for British politics that the attack of the Brishi-Bazouks on St. George's has failed.

With the internal squabbles of the Tory Party we have nothing to do. We hold no brief for or against Mr. Baldwin. Official Toryism and unofficial Toryism are both—Toryism.

But though the rebellion against the Tory leadership is no concern of ours, the methods of the rebels are quite another matter.

They have used for the purposes of a personal vendetta weapons which are damaging not to Mr. Baldwin but to the nation.

They endeavoured to stampede the electors into a panic of fear and hatred.

With reckless disregard of consequences, they have made of Mr. Gandhi a bogey with which to scare people to the polls.

They have tried to kindle international enmity for the sake of advantage in a party feud.

That is an old story. Again and again in is history Toryism—whether official or un-official—has stooped to this baseness.

Parnell, Kruger ("a vote for the Liberals is a vote for the Boers") the Zinoviev letter. Again and the Torries have appealed to the lowest and most dangerous passions.

They have bedeviled in sequence our relations with the Irish, with the Boers, with the Russians. Now a section of them tries in the same irresponsible fashion to bedevil our relations with the Indians.

There has been nothing more reckless, nothing more unscrupulous, nothing more mischievous, n the politics of our time.

It is good that the malevolent effort has failed.

If—as the Rothermere press has screamed incessantly—"Gandhi has his eye on St. George's", the result should assure him that the majority of people in this country have towards India feelings not of venomous hostility, but of friendship and of desire to find in agreement a solution for our common problem.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

MUSLIM APPEAL FOR COMMUNAL CONCORD

—:o:—

Federal Constitution Favoured

MOHAMED TAFFAZZUL'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The following are extracts from the Presidential Address delivered by Mohamed Taffazzul Hussain Hazarika at the Assam Muslim Association Conference held at Gauhati on the 4th and 5th instant:—

At the outset the speaker expressed his profound sorrow at the sudden demise of two of the greatest Indian leaders Moulana Mohomed Ali and Pandit Motilal Nehru, and said that their demise at this very unsatisfactory state of Indian politics is a great blow to the country.

Referring to the present situation he said:—"The circumstances in which we meet to-day are exceptional and mark the beginning of a New Era in the history of our country. We have just emerged successfully from the worst political depression of its kind and all that is great and inspiring in the common affairs of men for which the noblest and the bravest of mankind have lived and fought for and suffered unimaginable privations, and hardships in all ages, is now moving India deeply. Just when the whole country was fully awake to the necessity of united action, a new light has shone on the Western horizon. Three hundred and fifty million pairs of eyes are watching with keen and zealous interest that light brightening up and these three hundred and fifty million pairs include the seventy million pairs of the Muslim eyes. The latest spirit of earnestness, confidence and resolution, unparralled in the history of political civilization, is to be seen every where, and in all directions are multitudes of panting hearts awaiting the mission of true peace.

COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

India, this great continent is comprised of many communities and interest, and the task of reconstruction is the greatest problem. The satisfactory solution of the communal problem is the gateway to the reconstructed peaceful India.

The communal problem which is daily gaining ground, must be settled, and every one whether he be a Hindu or a Muslim, who has the least sympathy for his motherland will, I am positive, not sacrifice the cause of his country at the altar of communalism. Hindus and Muslims are like two brothers and it is only natural for brothers to quarrel, but this quarrel cannot go on for ever. I appeal to the elder brother the Hindu to give his younger brother his dues in the administration of the joint property and thus bring to a happy end this miserable quarrel that is encouraging a third party to take undue advantage. It gives me infinite pleasure to see that Mr. Gandhi having temporarily suspended his civil disobedience movement is now taking an active interest in the vitally important question of settling the communal problem.

Having drowned these painful differences by a mutual give and take policy, let us combine in an united front in order to achieve our common object Indians are not pariahs in this civilized world. India is the home of ancient civilization and the laws of nature and common humanity are not different here. It is a great relief to think that responsible British opinion favours India's attaining a status equal to that of any other Dominion in the British Empire, and but for this change of British attitude, I would surely have strongly advocated independence as our goal.

A FEDERAL INDIA.

I am in full agreement with the Indian representatives of the Round Table Conference that a Federal Constitution is the only form of constitution suitable for the conditions prevailing in India to-day. The Federal Constitution should be governed by a representative central Government, consisting of three hundred and fifty representatives of the Indian people and in consideration of the political importance and past history of the Muslim community, I am strongly of opinion that at least one third, of the total of three hundred and fifty should be drawn from the Muslim Community through separate electorate. I also advocate the establishment of a second chamber on the lines of the present Council of State. The relationship between the two central legislatures should remain as at present. I fully agree with Mr. Gandhi that the Ruling princes should for the time being remain outside the Federal constitution, and introduce Reforms in their own states. All shades of political opinion highly appreciate the Princes' offer to join in an All India Federation, but it is doubtful how far it would be wise for them to rush into a constitution which will deprive them of the many privileges that they have hitherto enjoyed for over a hundred years; for their individual status in the new federal constitution will be that of the Governor of a province.

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of the province under the constitutional advance should be in the hands of a ministry, consisting of at least four ministers, drawn from the elected representatives of the provincial Legislature, and responsible for the administration, to the provincial legislature, the Governor being the constitutional head of the provincial Government. For the purpose of forming such a Ministry and to ensure collective responsibility, the Governor should invite the leader of the biggest party in the Council and ask him to form the cabinet by choosing his colleagues, keeping in heart the interests of the other parties. Considering the very poor financial resources of the province the salaries of the Ministers should be fixed at a maximum of Rs. 2,000/- a month. In order to make the Council truly representative I would advocate an adult franchise for all who are either 25 years of age or over. The Central Government should have minimum Control over the provincial Government, that is the power of the Central Government of Superintendence and direction on provincial subjects be done away with. The huge powers of the Secretary of state, as conferred upon him by the Government of India act of 1919 should be reduced and he should have control only on foreign and political affairs; the internal administration and the defence of India being absolutely left to the Central Government. The system of recruiting officers of non-Indian domicile has made the administration very costly and steps ought be taken to accelerate the speed of Indianisation.

DEMORALISING EFFECTS OF FAVOURITISM.

It has often been said by some of our unfriendly critics that on every conceivable occasion we appeal for special favours and special treatment. I have my doubts as to the truth of these malicious allegations against our community, nevertheless I take this opportunity to speak a word of warning to the Muslim community, that any tendency in this direction must be discouraged, for this will only succeed in demoralising our community. We must always remember that we are living in a competitive world and even with our difficulties and drawbacks we must stand on our own legs.

THE CRYING NEED.

I have already mentioned that our community is miserably behind in matters of education. We must not forget the great contributions made by our ancestors in the literary wealth of the world. I cannot believe that the intellectual power of the Muslims have since dwindled, nor can I believe that they are incapable of occupying that glorious chair in the literary field which at one time belonged to their fore-fathers. Courage, capacity and manhood combined with earnest endeavour will once again reward the Muslims with the glorious front in the literary field I am happy to see that at long last our community is showing signs of wakening activities from its slumber. Muslims of this province have begun to realize what is wrong with them and and the establishment of this association and two other Muslim associations is the happy sign of this realization and awakening. It is the mother who sows the seed of education in the young hearts and I therefore very strongly advice the Muslims of Assam, to educate their girls, side by side with their boys. I know and fully realize the various disadvantages of our community in educating their girls, but nevertheless educational needs and educational methods are changing with the change of time, and for those parents who reside in the modern towns of Assam, the task of educating their girls is not at all difficult. Please remember the Prophet's advice to search for knowledge even if it be in China; this advice is not only meant for the Muslim males, but equally applies to the females also.

The past genius of craftmanship of our ancestors is even now present amongst us. The growth of a nation largely depends upon technical education, as is evident from the prosperous state of Japan to-day. Sons of Alims, the descendants of the founders of Islam and the proud followers of Mohommed learn to value Technical Education and use with your own hands the tools of craftsmanship. There is no shame, no humiliation in any form of manual labour. for remember, your Prophet, the most exalted human being, the friend of Allah was a shepherd in his boyhood.

PROVIDE FOR THE POOR.

This world is a field of increasing activity for the Muslims and every Muslim in this world is destined to play his part. The brotherhood in Islam is second to none and we should be proud of belonging to this brotherhood. Any nation which does not provide for the poor, the opportunity of improving its poverty is doomed. Some of the ancient Muslim aristocracies failed to recognise this paramount command of Allah and all that is left to-day of those Muslim aristocracies, is a page in the history, that brings tears to the eyes of the Muslim world. I feel it is the duty of the educated and well-to-do amongst us to rouse and educate the backward members of our community.

MAHATMAJI AND JAWAHARLAL COMPLIMENTED.

Ladies and gentlemen, no one can deny the existence of the most cordial relations, between the Muslim community and the other communities, specially the great Hindu community of this valley. The leaders and educated members of our community have nothing but admiration for the great progressive Hindu community and we are all grateful to them, particularly to the educated patriotic Hindus for the sincere help they have hitherto rendered to our community. Inspite of the many regretable incidents of the past, I have reasons to believe that the majority of the Swarajist Hindu population in India have nothing but love for our community and if proof is needed to confirm this statement, there cannot be any greater proof than that of the recent visit of Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, to the Khilafat Office at Bombay to meet Maulana Shaukat Ali.

Premier Hamaguchi of Japan. Owing to his illness his Cabinet has resigned.

NO POSSIBILITY OF COMPROMISE

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India's Right To Freedom

HOW "THE IRISH WORLD" VIEWS TRUCE

The exact status of the acairs in India remains in considerable doubt. On the one hand, we have statements to the effects that Gandhi has agreed to a truce with England, the basis of which is all in favor of England. On the other, we have assertions made by Gandhi to the effect that India will never be content with anything short of complete independence.

These conflicting statements leave considerable doubt as to what actually has happened. Unfortunately, however, it appears that Gandhi has given far more than he has obtained. He has agreed to giving up the boycott of English manufacture, with the result that, a few hours after the agreement was announced, orders for English cloth began to arrive in England. He has secured permission for the people living near the water to make their own salt. Certain other equally unimportant concessions appear to complete sum total of his gains. Then there is to be another "round table" conference, for the discussion of the arrangements made in London.

Gandhi, we must admit, knows his people and their problems better than can we. At the same time, there is one outstanding fact that admits of no contradiction. It is that the principle of freedom is the same in India as it, is in Ireland as it is in America. It is the same the world over. Either we have freedom or we have no freeom. On this matter their are no two ways of thinking, no possibility of compromise.—"The Irish World" (New York).

HOTSON'S GOVERNORSHIP "INSULT TO BOMBAY."

Young Patriots' League Protests.

At a meeting of the Young Patriotic League the following resolution was passed.

"This meeting of the Young Patriots' League protests against the appointment of Sir Ernest Hotson as the Acting Governor of Bombay in view of his most unpopular career as the Home Member and considers the appointment a deliberate insult offered to the people of the Bombay Presidency and a insolent challenge to the administrative capacity of the people of India.

DEPRESSION WRIT LARGE EVERYWHERE

Annual Statistics Of Foreign Trade

BRITAIN HIT HARD BY BOYCOTT.

The annual statistics relating to the Sea-Borne Trade and Navigation of British India for the Calander year 1930 issued by the Department of Commercial Intelegence and statistics, India, show that the grand total of the imports, exports and re-exports of merchandise, amounted to Rs. 442 crores as against Rs. 578 crores in 1929 and Rs. 426 crores in the pre-war year 1913. Owing to world-wide depression, prices were gradually declining throughout the year. This was partly due to the technical re-adjustment of the War time boom and partly due to the gold standard currency. Most of the countries had limited stocks and supply of yellow metal which directly forced contraction of currencies, ultimately showing loss of credit. At present most of the business is done on credit and in the absence of enough circulation of currency, all prices declined. In this respect, agricultural countries suffered most, and our country being one of them had to pay heavily. Over and above this, we had to face the disastrous effects of drastic decline in the value of silver and artificial Exchange Ratio.

FALL IN PRIVATE MERCHANDISE.

The value of imports of private merchandise amounted to Rs. 185 crores during the year under review, showing a loss of about Rs. 64 crores over the corresponding figure of 1929. Exports of our merchandise fell off by Rs. 70 crores to Rs. 252 crores and re-exports of merchandise imported from foreign countries by Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 5 crores.

INCREASE IN SILVER IMPORTS.

Imports of treasure on private and Government account amounted as in last year to Rs. 29 crores, and exports thereof, declined by one crore to Rs. 4 crores. Under imports, the value of Gold bullion fell by rupees one crore to Rs. 7 crores but that of sovereigns and other gold coins fell slightly and stood at about Rs. 9 crores. Imports of silver rose from Rs. 12 crores to Rs. 13 crores. The face value of currency notes imported in 1930 was Rs. 24 lacs as compared with Rs. 8 lacs in 1929.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

The following table shows values of the total trade in private merchandise and treasure for each year from 1913:—

(In crores of rupees.)

Year	Merchandise	Treasure	Total.
1913	426	48	474
1914	269	31	400
1915	307	23	330
1916	378	17	395
1917	388	35	423
1918	418	4	422
1919	492	12	504
1920	615	34	649
1921	505	61	566
1922	536	52	583
1923	568	68	636
1924	626	74	700
1925	633	86	719
1926	563	48	611
1927	573	38	611
1928	586	42	628
1929	578	31	609
1930	442	30	472

DECLINE IN TOTAL TRADE.

It will be seen from the above table that the value of the total trade including treasure, declined by Rs. 137 crores from Rs. 609 crores in 1929 to Rs. 472 crores in the year 1930. Compared with the figures for 1913 imports of private merchandise in 1930 showed an increase of 1 per cent, exports of 5 per cent and re-exports of Rs. 70 lacs.

TRADE BY PROVINCES.

	Imports Rs. lacs.	Exports Rs. lacs.
Bengal	61,53	97.31
Bombay	61.43	62.77
Sindh	21,06	21,04
Madras	22,46	26.34
Burma	18.30	39,62

LOSSES EVERYWHERE.

Compared with the imports of 1929 Bengal shows a loss of 29.5 per cent. Bombay 27.2 per cent, Sindh 26.1 per cent, Madras 16 per cent and Burma 15 per cent. The total loss in value compared with 1929 amounts to Rs. 63,83 lacs or 25.7 per cent. Total value of exports including reports declined by Rs. 71,82 lacs or 21.8 per cent compared with 1929.

IMPORTS BY CLASSES.

Imports of cotton piecegoods in 1930 amounted to 1,254 million yds. valued at Rs. 29,93 lacs, a decrease of 656 million yards in quantity and of Rs. 21,52 lacs in values as compared with the figures of the preceding year owing to boycott movement. All the three principal varieties namely grey, white and coloured goods shared in this decrease. Greys declined by 365 million yards to 560 million yds. in quantity and by Rs. 10,25 lacs to Rs. 11,36 lacs in value. The United Kingdom and Japan accounted for a loss in yardage of 241 and 109 millions respectively. Imports of white goods fell from 477 million yards to 350 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 13,67 lacs to Rs. 8,68 lacs in value due mainly to reduced imports from the United Kingdom. Japan on the other hand continued increasing her supplies which totalled 26 million yards in 1930 as compared with 9 million yards in 1929.

Under coloured, printed and dyed goods there was a decrease of 193 million yards in quantity and of Rs. 5,71 lacs in value of which the United Kingdom accounted for 88 million yards and Rs. 3,61 lacs.

BRITAIN THE SUFFERER.

In twist and yarn the imports shrank from 46 1/2 million lbs. valued Rs. 6,54 lacs to 32 million lbs. valued Rs. 3,67 lacs, the United Kingdom being mainly responsible for this shrinkage-China showed a slight gain in quantity with a fall in value.

Imports of artificial Silk Yarn declined in quantity by 2 million lbs. and in value by Rs. 41 lacs. The trade in piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk expanded from 47 million yards to 54 million yards although there was a fall in value from Rs. 2,84 lacs to Rs. 2,55 lacs.

(to be continued)

LAMINGTON ROAD SHOOTING CASE.

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Further evidence was led on Monday at the resumed hearing of the Lamington Road Shooting case, in which Ganesh Raghunath Vaishampayan and five others stand charged for conspiracy to murder police officers, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Barlee, and a Special Jury at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

Mr. M. C. Javle from whose dispensary a telephone message was alleged to have been sent to Shinde, Joseph Pinto, a taxi driver of Dadar, who carried four passengers to Kalyan, Mahadeo Dada and Lakshman Ganpat, two coolies working at the Kalyan station, Rajkishore Satyanarayan Trivedi, Assistant coaching clerk, Kalyan and Tukaram Vithal Shinde, the owner of the car No. X-8131 of Andheri, were examined in the course of the day.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

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Annual Elections.

The annual elections of the Bombay Congress Committee for the current year will be held in the 3rd or the 4th week of May 1931. The exact dates will be notified later on.

According to the revised rules of the Indian National Congress only those who have paid their annual subscription for the year 1931-32 can either exercise the right of voting at the annual elections or take part in the Congress meetings. The same rule applies to the elections of the ward Executives to be held in May or thereafter. The members are, therefore, requested to pay their annual subscription for the now year to their respective wards and renew their membership before they take part in the voting at the annual eelctions.

SATYAGRAHA AT RAJKOTE

Squatting In The Sun Without Food.

(From A Correspondent)

RAJKOT, April 13.

A party of 57 volunteers including workers from Bhavnagar, Palitana, Wadhwan, Ranpur and Rajkot led by Sjt. Fulchandbhai Shah reached Morvi for peaceful Congress propaganda. About fifty police furnished with ropes stopped their entry by forming a cordon at the station. Three or four volunteers were roughly handled by the police. Mr. Baxi, the first member of the Council and Mr. Goradia, the Dewan, came to the station and said that they were acting under the Hazur's orders. The authorities insisted on party asking permission for entry. Sjt. Fulchandbhai refused to do so. The Police Superintendent thereupon served an order on Sjts. Fulchandbhai, Shivanandjee and party prohibiting entry within State limit alleging that the party's entry would disturb the public peace. No member of public is allowed to communicate with the volunteers. The Satyagrahi volunteers are sitting in the scorching heat firm in their resolve not to take food unless offered by the Morvi public. Press reporters, photographers and ladies also were refused entry by the police. About ten volunteers from Halwad coming on foot are also detained by the police cordon in the city.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Steamer Clanmurray left Liverpool on the 10th afternoon.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" with the Mails from London of 2nd instant arrived at Aden at 11-30 a.m. on the 12th instant and left there at 3 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 17th instant.

DEMAND FOR FRANCHISE FOR PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES TO CO-OPERATORS

Organisation For Marketing Produce To Be Considered By Committee.

The following resolutions were passed at the Second All-India Co-operative Institutes' Conference, at Hyderabad (Deccan), on the 4th and 5th April 1931:—

This Conference is of opinion that separate All-India Conferences for the Provincial Co-operative Banks and the Provincial Co-operative Institutes are unnecessary and recommends that there should be instead only one Conference, the All-India Co-operative Conference, to which the Provincial Governments and Indian States should be invited to depute their Registrars of Co-operative Societies.

This Conference is of opinion that the franchise for the Provincial Legislatures should be extended to all members of Co-operative Societies and the franchise for Central Legislatures to all members of the Managing Committees of the Provincial, District and Central Banks and of the Provincial, Divisional and District Federations or Institutes.

MARKETING PRODUCE.

This Conference is of opinion that the Co-operative Organisation of the marketing of agricultural produce and in particular of the great staples, Cotton, Jute, Wheat and Rice, is essential and that for this purpose, besides the co-operative sale societies, Central Organisations should be set up with the assistance, financial and otherwise of Government.

This Conference appoints the following Committees with powers to co-opt prominent business men to prepare suitable schemes for and organise such Central Co-operative organisations for the marketing of Cotton, Jute, Wheat and Rice:—

Cotton Committee:—Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, (Bombay); Sheth Chimanlal Girdharlal, (Baroda); Rao Bahadur K. V. Brahma, (Berar); Prof. Ahmed Mohiuddin, (Hyderabad); Prof. H. L. Kaji, (Bombay).

Jute Committee:—Babu Mahendra Prasad, (Behar); Prof. B. B. Mukherji, (Behar); Mr. S. K. Lahiri, (Bengal).

Wheat Committee:—Mr. Malik Nur Mahomed, (Punjab); Mr. M. Rashid Ahmed Khan, (Punjab); Mr. Guru Sevak Upadhya, (U. P.); Rai Bahadur Lala Mathura Prasad, (U. P.); Prof. W. G. Urdhawareshe (Indore).

Rice Committee:—Mr. S. K. Lahiri, (Bengal); Mr. Subba Rao, (Madras); Mr. N. Satyanarayanarao, (Madras).

UNSATISFACTORY AUDIT.

There is now no uniformity in the system of audit, supervision and inspection of societies in the several provinces. In some provinces, they are entrusted to three different agencies and to two agencies in others. There is a great deal of duplication of work and unnecessary waste of time effort and money. Audit is said to be unsatisfactory in many parts of India. The system of mutual supervision through separate Supervising Unions and District Federations and District Councils is pronounced to be on the whole unsuccessful in all the provinces in which it was tried. Co-operative audit conducted in accordance with the spirit of the Co-operative Societies' Act and the principles laid down by the Maclagan Committee, if efficiently and thoroughly conducted, will help to place the societies on a very sound and stable basis. The auditor, if he is given a manageable number of societies will and ought to do far more than a mere mechanical audit by way of instructing the Panchayatdars of societies in the right methods of conducting their business and enabling them to rectify the irregularities found in audit.

THE SCHEME.

This Conference is therefore of opinion that a Provincial scheme of centralised audit by well-trained auditors will bring about the necessary efficiency, economy and uniformity in the matter of audit, supervision and inspection of societies and recommends for adoption, with such modifications as local conditions may require, by the various provinces and States in India, the following scheme:—

i. The responsibility and the duty of inspection of societies will and ought to continue to rest with the central financing agencies (the Central Banks, the District Banks and the Banking Unions).

ii. Audit should be centralised in and entrusted to the Provincial Institutes.

iii. There should be district Audit Unions composed of representatives of societies (primary and central), in the area of the District Unions.

iv. All the District Unions should be affiliated to or federated into the Provincial Institutes.

v. The staff of the Provincial Institute and District Unions should be appointed and controlled by the Provincial Institute.

vi. Primary societies should be audited by the staff of the District Unions.

SUPERVISION FUND.

vii. Central Banks and Provincial Societies should be audited by the Provincial Institute.

viii. The staff of the Provincial Institute and District Unions will consist of well-trained and competent men who are licensed by the Registrar. The Registrar may cancel the licence of any employees if in his opinion he is incompetent or otherwise undesirable. But the Registrar shall not otherwise interfere in the internal management of the Audit Union or the audit transactions of the Branch Institute.

ix. The Supervision fund which is now collected by the Supervising and financing agencies shoud be pooled in the Provincial Institute. The Provincial Institute may with the previous sanction of the Registrar, levy audit fees from Urban societies and central Banks according to a scale fixed with due regard not only to the working capital of the organisation concerned; but also to the amount of time and labour involved in the actual audit.

x. The rural primary societies (Credit) should get their audit free. On this basis, the Provincial Governments should subsidise the Provincial Institutes with such sums of money as may be necessary to ensure free audit to the rural primary societies.

NEW JOURNAL.

This Conference directs the Standing Committee of the Association (i) to systematise and further the spread of co-operative education and training, (ii) to encourage and publish co-operative literature and (iii) to publish a Journal—"Co-operation in India" as an organ of the Association.

This Conference recommends that the Association should conduct once every year a co-operative study tour in different parts of India annd requests railway authorities to grant suitable facilities and concession rates for this purpose.

This Conference resolves that the following office-bearers be and are hereby elected till the next Session of the Conference:—

President:—Sir Lallubhai Somaldas.

Vice-Presidents:—Mr. V.. Ramdas Pantulu and Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar.

Hon. Secretaries:—Professor H. D. Kaji and Mr. S. K. Lahiri.

ISLAM AND NATIONALISM

Assam Muslim Association Proceedings.

The special session of the reorganised Assam Muslim Association was held at Gauhati on April 4 and 5 under the presidentship of Mr. M. Tafazzul Hussain Hazarika. The Conference was largely attended and was a very representative one having been attended by delegates from the different districts of the Assam Valley including Messrs. A. M. Zias Shams, M.L.C. Khan Sahib Nuruddin Ahmed, M.L.C., Faiyaz Ahmed, M. Tayebulla, Wyed Ali, M. Rafique, M .A. Razzaque, Herasatulla, Sayeedin Rahman. A large number of visitors, Hindus and Muslim, attended, prominent amongst whom were Messrs. N. C. Bardaloi, J. C. Das, Jogendra Nath Basua, General Secretary, Assam Association, K. R. Burman, Kamalakanta Bhattacharya, H. K. Lahiri. Many letters of sympathy, including those from Mr. Mahomed Yakub, M.L.A. Dr. A. Suhrawardy, M.L.A., Sir Syed Mahomed Saadulla, Finance Member Assam Government, Mr. Abdul Hamid, Minister, Assam, Mr. K. L. Barua, Minister, Khan Bahadur Karamat Ali, Mr. Nijamu Rahman, M.L.C. Hon. Faiznur Ali, President, Assam Legislative Council, and many others prominent persons were received.

On the first day the Conference begun with recitations from the Holy Koran and National Song. One of the feature of the occasion was the presence of many Muslim ladies, who showed great enthusiasm and took lively interest in the proceedings.

ISLAM AND NATIONALISM.

Maulvi Faiyaz Ahmed, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates. After dealing with the Nationalism of Islam, which he described as but a phase of the Internationalism of the Universal Brotherhood of Man preached by Islam', he maintained that 'a true Muslim and a true Hindu who fear God above all will have no scruple to deal justly between man and man, communities and communities' and quoting the Holy Prophet said that 'he lacks in faith who has no love for his country.'

Coming to the situation created by the Gandhi-Irwin Truce Agreement as ratified by the Indian National Congress at Karachi, he said: "The vexed question of Minorities must be solved and settled in India before India's representatives enter the portals of St. James's Palace."

Discussing the Minorities question, he asserted that the Indian Muslims deserve to be justly and equitable treated by the sister communities of India, and, referring to the assurance given by the Congress that no future constitution will be acceptable to the Congress unless the minorities are fully satisfied, he expressed the hope that "we will all emerge as a United Nation before long, so that our United National Demand will become irresistible".

STANDS FOR SEPARATE ELECTORATE.

The President-Elect, Mr. M. Tafazzul Hussain Hazarika, who was formally elected, then read his Address. After discussing at some length the present political situation,—Federation, Princes, position in the new constitution, future legislatures and government, Franchise, Finance, Indianisation of Services and other matters, he declared himself for Separate Electorate and against Mixed Electorate with seat reservations. Appealing to the Hindus, he said: "This communal problem which is daily gaining ground, must be settled, and every one whether he be a Hindu or a Muslim, who has the least sympathy for his motherland will, I am positive, not sacrifice the cause of the country at the altar of Communalism.

The President, in conclusion, appealed to the Muslims of the Assam Valley to take steps to start a Weekly organ of the Association to help her 'in the task of regeneration of our poor community".

The following resolutions were passed at the Conference:—

This Conference places on record its deep sense of sorrow on the death of Maulana Mahomed Ali, Pundit Motilal Nehru, Maulana Mazharul Haque and Lt. Colonel Zalnur Ahmed, and tenders respectful and heartfelt condolence to the families of the deceased.

That this Association, while declaring the Premier's Statement of 19th. January 1931 at the Round Table Conference in London as vague and unsatisfactory, welcomes the Gandhi-Irwin Truce Agreement, as ratified by the Indian National Congress at Karachi, as a great contribution to peace and India's struggle for Freedom; and trusts that a final settlement on the basis of immediate full Dominion Status for India within the British Commonwealth of Nations, subject to such reservations, within strictly constitutional limitations in regard to the questions of Defence Finance, External Relations including States, and tthe Obligations, as may be demonstrably in the interests of India and suitable to Indian conditions, for the period of transition, which must be definite and brief, and subject to such adjustments, by settlement, in regard to the question of Minorities as are wholly acceptable to the Muslims and other minorities in India, be arrived at.

Moved by—Mr. M. Tayyebulla, B.L.

Secondly by—Mr. Faiz H. Hazarika.

4. That, in any settlement that may be arrived at in regard to the Minorities question , in the future Constitution of India, the Assam Muslim Association strongly urges upon the All-India Muslim leaders and representatives not to agree to any change in the existing system of Electorate, unless more satiscactory and definite safeguards for the effective protection of the rights, privileges and interests of the Muslims of India in general and of Assam in particular, are guaranteed and secured; and that no future Constitution of India will be acceptable to the Muslims unless such settlement is finally arrived at.

REFORMING DELIQUENT LADS

Borstal Association Activities

Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S., Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Borstal Association, writes:

The inaugural meeting of the Bombay Presidency Borstal Association was held in Dharwar on 10th instant, under the presidentship of Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S., Collector of Dharwar. It was explained by the Secretary of this Society was being established to supplement the work of the Borstal School which has been opened in Dharwar on April 1st for delinquent lads between the ages of 15 and 21. Those sent to the Borstal School will, after a period of training, be released on license under the care of this Association. The latter hopes to affiliate its work with existing organizations such as Prisoners Aid Societies and to enlist their aid in finding associates and workers who will advise and assist the lads entrusted to the care of the Association. In Districts wherein such Societies do not exist the Association proposes to seek through the aid of the local authorities, for helpers who will undertake this work.

The Head Quarters are fixed at Dharwar as the Borstal School is established there. The lads will however come from all parts of the Presidency.

INDIAN BOYCOTT

Effect On Lancashire.

Lancashire cotton employers, in a statement sent to members of Parliament for the county to-day, declares.

Over £1,500,000 worth of Lancashire cotton goods are held up in Bengal alone in addition to large quantities in Bombay, Delhi, Amritsar, Karachi and Madras.

The statement explains that the object of last week's interview with Mr. Benn, Secretary for India, and Mr. Graham, President of the Board of Trade, was to urge the necessity of the complete elimination of the boycott on British goods and picketing.

"The information we have up to the present," proceeds the statement, "is that goods are still held up and not moving into consumption; the boycott and picketing being just as effective as ever in Calcutta."

The fact that boycotting and picketing, in a modified form, were to be regarded as a legal form of propaganda if peacefully carried out for economic and not political purposes, maintains the statement, constituted a serious menace to British trade.—"Morning Post."

JAIN PRIESTS IN AHMEDABAD

Youths' Black Flag Demonstration

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 12.

Vijay Meghsuriji Upadhyayaji Premvijayaji and Panyas Ramvijayaji with 16 Thanas returned to the city this morning after an interval of five years. They were accorded a warm welcome near Victoria Gardens and were taken to Vidyashala in Doshiwada Pole in a procession. The roads along which the procession passed were decorated with buntings and national flags. Some youths with black flags went to the Victoria Gardens with the intention of showing their resentment against Mararajas. Every thing passed off peacefully.

Surpatsinhji, President-elect of the Deshvirti Dharamaradhak Samaj and Ranchhodbhai Sheshakaran president-elect of Young Men's Jain Society Conference are coming here to-morrow morning by Kathiawar Express.

Nagindas Karamchand Sanghvi and Jivatlal Partapsi are expected on Wednesday.

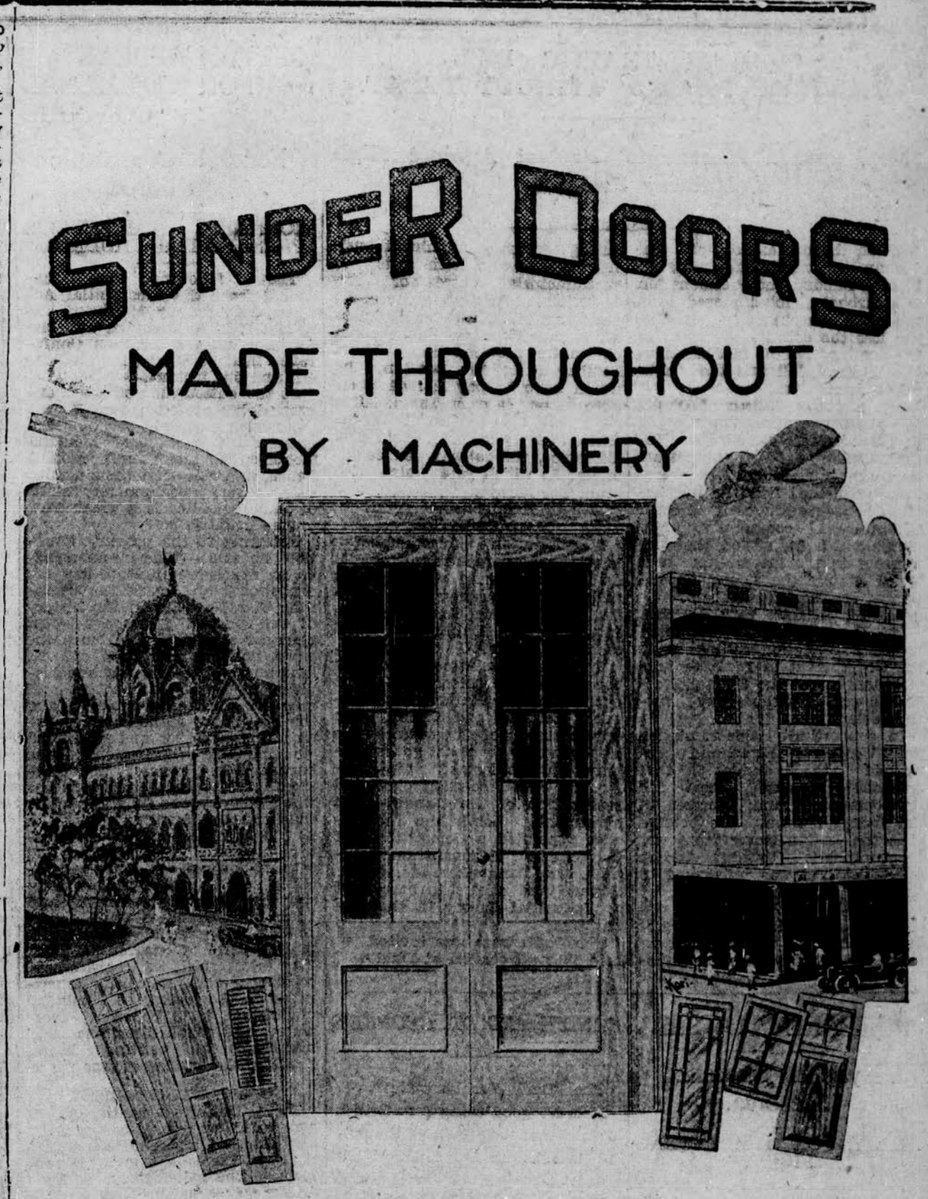
"KEEP YOURSELVES COOL AND UNPERTURBED"

All-Party Appeal For Communal Concord

The following appeal have been issued from Patna:—

It is a most unfortunate and regrettable thing that clashes between Hindus and Mussalmans occur now and then. Such unfortunate incidents have taken place recently in some places in the neighbouring provinces in which most shocking barbaraties were perpetrated. All sensible and well-meaning persons of whatever community realise that such occurences are not only disgraceful episodes in the life of the country but also that they always result in untold sufferings to the people at large, whether they are Hindus or Mussalmans or of any community. It is therefore necessary that the people should be forewarned in this respect, particularly in view of the approaching Bakrid. It has been found that very often very serious occurrences arise from trivial incident but which lead to very disastrous consequences. Rumours, exaggerated accounts of occurences and unscrupulous propaganda by mischiefmakers always play an important part in working up popular feeling. We appeal to all—Hindus and Mussalmans, Sikhs and Christians, Parsis and people of other communities—to keep themselves cool and unperturbed in this time of tension and to take all possible steps to settle all disputes and differences, which may arise, amicably. It will be desirable to form Conciliations Boards nn Mahallas and villages to settle differences wherever they are found to really exist. People should not be led away by false alarm, unfounded rumours or mischievous propaganda. The last course is always to be tolerant and accomodating and we hope the people at large will fully realise that after all wherever such unfortunate happenings take place they have to suffer, and, keeping in view the disastrous result of such clashes will do all in their power to ensure maintenance of peace and friendly relations which are necessary not only for honour and good name of India but also for the very existence of the people.

Sd. 1 (Sir) Abdur Rahim, 2 (Sir) Ali Imam, 3 M. Nural Hasan, 4 Brijbihari Chaubey, 5 S M. Hafeez; 6 Rajendra Prasad, 7 Mathura Prasad, 8 Sahai Khan, 9 Ayodhya Prasad, 10 Brajrakrishna, 11 Baldeva Sahay, 12 Brijnandan Prasad, 13 Khan Nandan Sahay, 14 Sambhu Saran, 15 Balrobind Malaviya, 16 Murlimanohar Pd., 17 Badrinath Varma, 18 Jassu Lall Gupta, 19 (Sardar) Guru Charan Singh, 20 Bhawani Sahay, 21 Abdul Hafiz Firdausi, 29 Kamala Sahay, 23 Mubarak Ali, 24 Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan, 25 Gur Sahay Lal, 26 Sayed Abdul Aziz, 27 S. A. Manzar, 28 Hassan Jan, 29 (Sir) Fakhruddin, 30 S. Sinha, 31 M. Mahmud, 32 M. Kasim, 33 Reyaz Hassan Khan, 34 Nazmul Huda, 35 Ibrahim Hussan, 36 (Sardar) Sanmukh Singh, 37 S. M. Mehdi, 38 Syed Sah Abdulla, 39 S. A. Rahim, 40 Jagdamb Sahay, 41 Manzar Ali Nadvi, 42 Gopi Ram.



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SUBURBAN SYMPATHY FOR MR. RAJAH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Great disappointment is felt in the Suburbs owing to the non-realease of Mr. H. D. Rajah who was the Suburban Youth League and Congress worker. I am daily receiving letters from prominent persons expressing resentment at the vindictive policy adopted by the Government and assuring me of their support in demanding Mr. Rajah's release. It is impossible to give here all the messages of sympathy and support but I would only quote two of the several associations who have passed resolutions demanding Mr. Rajah's immediate release.

The Khar Road Tenants Association has adopted the following resolution:—

"The Khar Tenants' Association condemn the attitude of the Government in not releasing Mr. H. D. Rajah and demands his immediate release."

The Bandra Parsi Seva Samaj expresses the sympathy of the Parsis in the following resolution:—

"This meeting considers the non-release of Mr. H. D. Rajah a Breach of the Gandhi-Irwin agreement and appeals to the Government to release him forthwith."

With the above convince the Government that their action in detaining Mr. Rajah is highly provocating and will they set Mr. Rajah free?—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

Prof Puntambekar To Go To England

Poofessor Shrikrishna Venkatesh Puntambekar, M.A. (Oxon.) Bar.-at-Law, Professor of History and Politics, and head of History Department, Benares Hindu University has been nominated a delegate to the Congress of the Universities of the Empire to be held in July 1931 in great Britain.

Visapur Jail Scandal.

The Young Patriots League has passed the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the Young Patriots' League congratulates Mr. R. D. Baliwala for his bold exposures of the Visapur Jail Scandal and appeals to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to appoint a committee of enquiry to investigate into the working of the Visapur Jail."

BARODA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(From a Correspondent).

To appease the general discontent prevailing in their States some of the rulers are establishing in their states "representative" bodies with restricted powers limited franchise nominated majorities under the grandiox title of Legislative Assemblies.

The enlightened ruler of Baroda was one of the first fie'd to launch this stunt. His subjects unused to democratic institutions were taken in until experience taught them the worthlessness of his "gifts." It is, therefore, not surprising to learn that Sjts Ramchandra Amin, Manilal Kashiwalla, and Bapubhai Desai have resigned from the membership of the "Assembly." The sooner the other members still remaining realise that the membership of this Legislature is more of an insult to their intelligence than of an honour to their person, the better they will serve the interests of the people who were duped to send them as representatives. Have the members of the Baroda Municipality the courage to follow in the footsteps of Sjt. Amin and others?

GENERAL AVARI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bandra Parsi Seva Samaj greatly resents the attitude of the C. P. Government in not releasing General Avari and transferring him from the Nagpur Jail to the Lunatic asylum. General Avari deserves to be congratulated on his bold and brave stand against the provocative treatment meted out to him. The Bandra Parsi Seva Samaj hopes that the better counsel will yet prevail and the C. P. Government will see their way to release the General of the Nagpur people.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.
Hon. Secretary.

Post And Telegraph Committee.

The Post and Telegraphs Committee, which was appointed some time ago by the Government of India to inquire into the commercial accounts of the Postal and Telegraph Department, is at present sitting in the Presidency Post Master General's office, Bombay. It consists of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, (Jun.), President; Mr. G. Kaula, Controller of Civil Accounts, and Mr. F. O Pearson, retired Deputy Controller and Accountant General of the British Post Office, members; and Mr. S. P. Varma, Financial Adviser, Post and Telegraphs Department, Secretary. The Committee commenced its work at Delhi early in February and arrived in Bombay on Friday last. It is expected that it will complete its work and sign its report on Saturday, when Mr. Pearson the British expert, sails home by the P. and O. mail boat the "Viceroy of India."

"I AM AGAINST THIS SURRENDER TO GANDHI"

Churchill On The War Path.

FIERCE ATTACK ON INDIAN CAPITALISTS.

The following report of Mr. Churchill's speech against India in mail week is taken from the "Morning Post:"—

Rarely has there been such enthusiasm, even at the Royal Albert Hall, as was witnessed there last night, following a speech on India by Mr. Winston Churchill. The meeting was organised by the Indian Empire Society, and the hall was packed to capacity

Not a single interruption was made throughout Mr. Churchill's speech. There was complete silence save for the bursts of cheering which followed his telling phrases.

Mr. Churchill's references to "the gallant police" in India were loudly cheered, as was also his declaration that such injuries as had occurred in rioting had been brought about in religious fights between Moslems and Hindus.

"We take as our starting point the report of the Simon Commission," he said, in denying the statement that the Conservaties had no policy for India. "We stand upon the views almost universally held until a few months ago. We assign no limits to the ultimate potential progress of any class of his Majesty's loyal subjects."

OFFICIAL MACHINERY OF THREE PARTIES.

Mr. Winston Churchill said that one would have thought that if there was one cause which the Conservative Party would have hastened to defend, it would be the cause of the British Empire in India.

One would have expected that the whole force of the "Conservative Party machine would have been employed for months past in building up a robust, educated opinion throughout the country, and in rallying all its strongest forces to guard our vital interests.

"Unhappily," he continued, "all that influence, and it is an enormous influence, has been cast the other way. The Conservative leaders have decided that we are to work with the Socialists, and that we must make our action conform with theirs.

"We therefore have against us at the present time the official machinery of all the three great parties in the State. We meet under a ban. Every member of Parliament or Peer who comes here must face the displeasure of the party Whips. Mr. Baldwin has declared that the three-party collision must continue, and in support of that decision he has appealed to all those sentiments of personal loyalty and partisan feeling which a leader can command.

AWAKENING OF OPINION.

"If the British people are to lose their Indian Empire, they shall do so with their eyes open and not be led blindfold into a trap. Already in our campaign we have had a measure of success. The movement and awakening of opinion in the Conservative Party have already caused concern to our leaders.

"They feel they have to reckon with resolute forces in the party and far beyond it who will not be easily quelled. Already they have abandoned the plans of sending a three-party delegation out to India for which Lord Irwin pleaded so earnestly.

"For the moment, therefore, we have a breathing space. The Socialist and subversive enemy have been thrown into disarray by the breakdown of their plans to entice the Conservatives out to India.

"They are arranging their forces for a renewed attack. Mr. Gandhi, their supreme hope, is to come to London, as soon as they can persuade him to come, and here in the centre of the Empire he will discuss with British Ministers and politicians the best means for breaking it up.

"But that time we shall be ready too. We shall not be taken by surprise, as the country was during the Round Table Conference. We are not entirely defenceless or without means of expression. We have behind us the growing strength of Conservative opinion We have the prospect at no great distance of a Conservative victory.

"Nothing will turn us from our path, or discourage us from our efforts; and by the time Mr. Gandhi has arrived here to receive the surrender of our Indian Empire, the Conservative Party will not be found ready to have its name taken in vain."

INHERITANCE OF CENTURIES.

"What spectacle could be more sorrowful than that of this powerful country casting away with both hands, and up till now almost by general acquiescence, the great inheritance which centuries gathered?

"What spectacle could be more strange, more monstrous in its perversity than to see the Viceroy and the high officials and agents of the Crown in India labouring with all their influence and authority to unite and weave together into a confederacy all the adverse and hostile forces to our rule in India?

"One after another our friends and the elements on which we ought to rely in India are chilled, baffled and dismissed, and finally even encouraged to band themselves together with those who wish to drive us out of the country. It is a hideous act of self-mutilation, astounding to every nation in the world.

"I am against this, surrender to Gandhi I am against these conversations and agreements between Lord Irwin and Mr. Gandhi. Gandhi stands for the expulsion of British from India, Gandhi stands for the permanent exclusion of British trade from India. Gandhi stands for the substitution of Brahmin domination for British rule in India. You will never be able to come to terms with Gandhi.

"If at the sacrifice of every British interest and of all the necessary safeguards and means of preserving peace and progress in India, you came to terms with Gandhi, Gandhi would at that self-same moment cease to count any more in the Indian situation.

"Already Nehru, his young rival in the Indian Congress is preparing to supersede him the moment that the last drop has been squeezed from the British lemon. In running after Gandhi and trying to build on Gandhi, in imagining that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Gandhi and Lord Irwin are going to bestow peace and progress upon India we should be committing ourselves to a crazy dream, with a terrible awakening.

"No! Come back from these perilous paths while time and strength remain. Study the report of your own Statutory Commission headed by Sir John Simon and signed unanimously by the members of all the three parties in the State. Let us take that as our starting point for any extensions we may make of self-government in India.

"It is very wrong that the vast majority of Conservative electors throughout the country and the vast majority of all those who are acquainted with and have practical experience of India, and of that enormous mass of patriotic people not attached to any party, should have these vital questions settled over their heads by an agreement or an understanding between the two front benches in the House of Commons, and have their future settled as if they were a lot of sheep.

"We are told that three-party unity must be preserved at all costs. What does that mean? Up to the present it has only meant one thing, namely, that the Conservative Party has had to toe the Socialist line, and has been dragged at the Socialist tail.

"Here are these Socialists maintained in office only on suffrance or by intrigue, expecting all other parties to serve them, and to dance to their tune. We are here to-night to say, 'No, that shall not be.'

"We have a right to our own convictions; we are entitled to act in accordance with them. We will certainly make our faith apparent by every means in our power, and in every quarter of the land.

"I repudiate the calumny which our opponents level at us that we have no policy for India, but repression and force. Do not be deceived by these untruths. Do not be disquieted by exaggerations of the difficulty of maintaining order in India which are spread about for interested motives by the Socialist Ministers and the allies.

"MAINTAINING PEACE."

"In the whole of the disturbance of the last year—except on the Frontier—scarcely a British soldier has been required. Very few people have been killed or severely wounded in the rioting. But how did most of them get hurt? They got hurt not by the Indian police, but in religious fights between Moslems and Hindus.

"The great body of expert opinion which is represented upon the Indian Empire Society will support me when I say that a calm, capable, determined Viceroy, properly supported from home could maintain peace and tranquility in India year after year with a little of the repressive measures which Lord Irwin, in his misguided benevolence, has been compelled to employ.

"This wonderful fact is due to the guidance and authority of a few thousands of British officials responsible to Parliament who have for generations presided over the development of India.

"CIVIL WARS."

"Neither is it true that we have no constructive policy.. We take our stand upon views almost universally accepted until a few months ago. We take as our starting point the report of the Simon Commission.

"But that is not all. To abandon India to the rule of the Brahmins would be an act of cruel and wicked negligence. It would shame for ever those who bore its guilt. These Brahmins who mouth and patter the principles of Western Liberalism and pose as philosophic and democratic politicians are the same Brahmins who deny the primary rights of existence to nearly fifty millions of their own fellow-countrymen whom they called 'untouchable', and who they have by thousands of years of oppression actually taught to accept this sad position.

"Were we to wash our hands of all responsibility and divest ourselves of all our powers, as our sentimentalist desire, ferocious civil wars would speedily break out between the Moslems and the Hindus. No one who knows India will dispute this.

"But that is not the end. The Brahmins know well that they cannot defend themselves against the Moslems. The Hindus do not possess among their many virtues that of being a fighting race. There therefore can be no doubt that the departure of the British from India, as Mr. Gandhi advocates, and as Mr. Nehru demands would be followed by a reconquest of the South by the North and of the Hindus by the Moslems.

"This danger has not escaped the crafty foresight of the Brahmins. It is for that reason that they wish to have the control of a British Army, or, failing that, a white army of Janissaries officered, as Mr. Gandhi has suggested, by Germans or Swedes.

"OPEN PLOT."

"In India, far more than in any other community in the world, moral, political, and economic considerations are outweighed by the importance of technical and administrative machinery. Here you have nearly three hundred and fifty millions of people, lifted to a civilisation and on to a level of peace, order, sanitation, and progress far above anything they could possibly have achieved themselves or could maintain.

"They wish to have an effective foreign army, or foreign-organised army, in order to preserve their dominance over the Moslems and their tyranny over their own 'untouchable.' There is the open plot of which we are in danger of becoming the dupes, and the luckless millions of Indian the victims.

"It is our duty to guard those millions from that fate.

"I have asked myself whether if Christ came again to this world it would not be to the 'untouchable' that he would first go, to give them the tidings that not only are all men equal in the sight of God, but that for the weak and poor and down-trodden a double blessing is reserved. Certainly the success of Christianity and missionary enterprise has been greater among the 'untouchabe' than among any other class of the Indian population.

"The very act of accepting Christianity by one of these poor creatures involves a spiritual liberation from this absession of going unclean; and the curse falls from their minds as by a miracle. They stand erect, captains of their fate in the broad sunlight of the world.

"SQUALID ASPECT"

"There are nearly five million Indian Christians in India, a large proportion of whom can read and write, and some of whom have shown themselves exceptionally gifted. It will be a sorry day when the arm of Britain can no longer oger them the protection of an equal law.

"There is a more equalid aspect. Hitherto for generations it has been the British policy that no white official should have any interest or profit other than his salary and persion out of Indian administration. All concession hunters and European adventurers, company promoters and profit-seekers, have been rigorously barred and banned.

"But now that there is spread through India the belief that we are a broken, bankrupt, played out Power, and that our rule is going to pass away and be transferred in the name of the majority to the Brahmin sect, all sorts of greedy appetites have been excited, and many itching fingers are stretching and scratching at the vast pillage of a derelict Empire.

"I read, only last week of the crowd of rich Bombay merchants and millionaire mill owners, millionaires on aweated labour, who surround Mr. Gandhi, the saint, the lawyer, Lord Irwin's dear colleague and companion. What are they doing there, these men, and what is he doing in their houses?

"They are making arrangements that the greatest bluff, the greatest humbug and the greatest betrayal shall be followed by the greatest ramp. Nepotism, backscratching, graft and corruption in every form will be the handmaidens of a Brahmin domination. Far rather would I see every Englishman quit the country, every soldier every civil servant embark at Bombay, than that we should remain clutching on to the control of foreign relations and trading facilities, while all the time we were mere cloak of dishonour and oppression.

"These great issues which arise from time to time in our history are never decided by the party caucuses.

"They are decided by the conscience and the spirit of the mass of the British people. It is upon the simple faith and profound unerring instinct of the British people, never yet found wanting in a crisis, that we must put our trust.

"In assailing the moral duty of Great Britain, the Socialist Government and all who aid and abet Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his Socialist Government, or make their path smooth will find they have stumbled upon a sleeping giant who when he arises, will tread with dauntless steps the path of justice and of honour.

THE RESOLUTION.

The Duke of Marlborough who presided, said that they had gathered in that hall, without a round table, to discuss the problems associated with the administration of our Indian Empire. There were many members of their society who were deeply disturbed at the trend of events.

Viscount Burnham moved a resolution expressing the belief that the prime need of India was orderly and just government based upon the effectual upholding of the direct authority of the King-Emperor.

It declared that "further weakness in high places in the hope of conciliating a small fraction of the population will injure the defence of India against external aggression, the welfare of the masses, the protection of the minority communities, and lastly, the immense British interests in India."

Lord Burnham said that the fate of British rule in India would determine the fate of the British Empire as a whole. There was no possibility of enforcing safeguards for the minority in India unless they strengthened the hands of the Governor-General and the Governor of the provinces.

Colonel John Gretton, M.P., seconding, said: "If you give up sovereignty in India how can you enforce your safeguards."

Points from other speeches were:

The Hon. Esmond Harmsworth: "It is a great thing that we have in Britain one statesman who dare to tell the truth. Since when has it been the policy of this country to retreat before the enemy and leave our friends in the lurch."

Major-General Sir Alfred Knox, M.P. It is suggested that the east is changing. I would suggest that it is we Britons who are changing with one eye on Geneva and one eye on the American Middle-West.

"There are 100,000,000 people living in India to-day who could not live, if Britain had never gone there."

Rear-Admiral Murray Sueter, M.P.: "The safeguards mentioned do not include safeguards of British trade in India or of the British Mercantile Marine."

Waris Ameer Ali: "The electors of Britain are the trustees of 350,000,000 people in India."

The resolution was carried amid a great outburst of cheering and cries of "Ai."

Holding Of Next Conference In Bombay Urged

The following telegrams have been sent to the All-India Salaried Employees' Federation, now meeting in Madras by Bombay Organisations:—

The Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Salaried Employees' Conference:—

"Wish every success to Conference. Consider holding next Conference in Bombay"

Mr. E. V. S. Maniam, President Bank Employees' Union:—

"Wish successful session. Please move: No constitution acceptable to Indian workers unless transfer of all power to exploited classes irreducible standard of living for workers through introduction of minimum wage, limited hours of lagour, healthy conditions of work control of economic life of country by workers and peasants, nationalization of public utilities, abolition of states, freedom of peasantry from all exploitation."

SWADESHI UMBRELLAS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Can you or any of your numerous readers inform me where Swadeshi umbrellas are available or where waterproof cloth for umbrellas is available?—Yours etc.,

SURENDRA MANILAL.

April 7.

Rugby—Britain's Schneider trophy team of seven pilots now assembled at Felixtowe under the Command of Squadron-Leader Orlebar, have gone into strict training for the contest, which will take place over the Solent in September.—B.O.W.

Cuttack, April 10.—Sir Courtney Terrell, Chief Justice of the Patna High Court unveiled on Wednesday a portrait of the late Chief Justice Sir Dawson Miller, presented by Mr. Das. C.I.E.—A.P.

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The fact discovered in post-mortem examination that practically 90 per cent. of Tuberculosis cases have been cured is a logical proof that

TUBERCULOSIS is a curable disease

and consequently that it should not be beyond human power to find a remedy for this disease when we see that nature when left to herself can bring about a perfect cure in so many cases.

The new injection remedy by French Doctor Talmette and discovery of Dr. Robert Koch has not been able to come in use on account of numerous injurious effects.

After long years of carefull experiments Prof. Dr. Med. A. Wolff—Elsner University of Berlin have finally been able to determine that the poison of Bacteria is capable of bringing about deaths in those cases where it is not stopped and held back on its way to the centre of life. A few days ago at German-Russian Medical Congress held in Konigsberg (Prussia) the learned professor was able to give a complete account for the utilization of branches of medicine about Tuberculosis that the goal has already been reached.

The treatment which is carried out by external and internal means is called the

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It cures Tuberculosis, including all complaints of Catarrhal nature, light and medium cases yhich move between turban 2 and 3: also the second stage of Tubercle forming in the lung and other organ.

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AMRUT PHARMACY

What the People Say

R. T. C SAFEGUARDS AND RESERVATIONS

Sjt. Sethna Answered

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Sir Phiroze Sethna, who has hitherto avoided facing the public on his "achievements" at the R. T. C. has at last condescended to argue the case for the gilded chains of reservations and safeguards fashioned at St. James Palace. I must give him credit for his consistently acknowledging the entirely personal character in which he was present at the R. T. C. That he could not be a representative of Indian Commerce has been abundantly proved by his being defeated at the last general election for the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. But the object and servile manner in which he allowed the vital economic interests of India to be bartered away for the phantasmagoric hallucination of responsibility at the centre is sufficient to put him outside the ring of our recognised public leaders. Let us, Sir, examine his apologia in the 'Indian Review.'

At the first plenary sessions Sir Phiroze made a fighting speech giving a crushing rejoinder to Lord Peel's assertion that the Britishers did not enjoy preferential or monopolistic psition in economic matters in India. Apart from its pompous platitudes and purple patches, it was a businessman's speech and was much appreciated in India. But as many who know him he failed miserably when it came to hard constructive work in committees. His natural fluency elegance of diction and ever-young personality have often concealed his really superficial knowledge and lack of mastery over the essential details of our public problems. His political opinions, therefore carry as much weight and authority as his knowledge of zoology because he can distinguish the cow from the horse. Now, sir, he regrets that India is a land of short memories, because did we not sometime ago ask for "Dominion Status with safeguards for the transitional period"? Yes, but Sir Phiroze makes a fine exhibition of his own short memory when he forgets what he himself understood these safeguards to be in his speech last year as President of the Liberal Federation. This is what he said "Indian political opinion is practically unanimous or at all events is predominantly in favour of the introduction of full responsibility in the Central Government." In terms of the safeguards and reservations, he himself is not sure to what extent the legislature will have control over Central revenues and expenditure. With his characteristic superficiality, he thinks 54 per cent. is "nearer the mark". Sir Walter Layton in his financial report included in the Simon Commission Report, points out that the military expenditure absorbs 62-1/2 per cent of the tax-revenue of the Central Government. Besides this, we have charges for debt, higher civil service, pensions, etc; which would leave barely twenty per cent. of the tax-revenue under the control of the Central legislature.

From the newspaper reports I find that his Liberal friends in Bombay sent him a cable to oppose all financial safeguards and particularly those in respect of vesting control in the Viceroy over currency and exchange till a Reserve Bank is established. I have carefully read the hitherto published reports of debates at the Round Table Conference and what a left-handed compliment to the Liberal Council of Bombay that not only did Sir Phiroz not oppose the safeguards but even did not mention the cable from Bombay. I presume Sir Pheroze knows something about currency and exchange thought I was rather amazed to read the nonsense about currency and exchange which he dished out to Central Bank shareholders in his speech at the last general annual meeting. At least I know he has joined the chorus of condemnation of the 18d ratio and the measures taken by Government in support of this ratio. And still he is prepared to accept a safeguard which would continue indelnitely this ruinous policy for the country. I wonder if he has studied the recent currency returns. Is he aware that the necessary gold reserves for the early inauguration of a Reserve Bank are being fritted away? All honour to Mr. Jinnah who though not a businessman could see through Lord Reading's game! But was it not sheer impertinence on the part of Sir Phiroze to have interrupted Mr. Jinnah at the Round Table Conference and to urge that a Reserve Bank could be immediately established? Has Sir Phiroze read what the Finance Member told the Assembly only a few days back that with the present attenuated gold reserves a reserve bank cannot be established in the immediate future? Will not Sir Phiroze now frankly acknowledge that his assumption was based on imperfect understanding of the realities of the situation and will he not assure the public now that he will strenously endeavour to get this safeguards removed?

Sir Pheroze boasts that "with great difficulty we arrived at a formula" for guaranteeing British trading rights. It is rather curious that after crossing swords with Lord Peel at the first plenary sessions Sir Phiroze prefers to be his bad companion as defender of the same monopolitic and preferential position of the British in India against which he kicked his heels in his first pompous utterance at the R.T.C. Sir Phiroze evidently is drawing too far on our credulous nature to expect us to endorse his judgment that he was right in supporting this formula as otherwise the R.T.C. would have broken up. I wish really the Conference had broken up on the issue because nothing else could have so vividly exposed the true motive of Britain's political domination over India. A psychological moment of incalculable value was allowed to be missed because of the anxiety of men like Sir Phiroze who were afraid of returning to India sadder and wiser men. The Nehru report was scrapped some time back and it is doubtful political honesty to seek shelter under this Report on one issue when the fundamental ground-plan of that Report is not allowed to hold the field. Besides the Nehru Committee did not include a single commercial man and it is unquestionable that Indian commercial opinion would never have accepted any guarantee of the nature mentioned in the Nehru Committee.

Sir Phiroze was one of the members of the Conference convened by the Viceroy last year to settle the dispute over Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill. Will he now take the public into confidence as to his honest impression about the endeavour made by the Government to give India a mercantile marine of her own? Will he also inform the public if he does not honestly believe that any settlement on the question is thwarted by vested British interest? Does he ever expect his own bank, viz., the Central Bank, to ever undertake the business of financing the foreign trade of the country as long as Indian government is not armed with powers to establish conditions of equality between competitors of unequal strength? Can all these and a host of similar things so vitally indispensable for the economic up bringing of the country be achieved in face of the clause 14 of the Minorities Sub-Committee Report of the R.T.C.?

Sir Phiroze says the extraordinary powers of the Viceroy and Governors have always been sparingly used. Is he quite satisfied and has he consulted his close Liberal associates in the Assembly that a few weeks back when the Viceroy certified the proposed increase in Income-tax in the teeth of opposition in the Assembly, these exceptional powers were sparingly used?

It is useless talking of a change of heart. I find in this morning's paper the Liberal Council of Bombay protesting against the appointment of Sir Ernest Hotson as the Governor of Bombay inspite of the fact that expectations were created amongst the R. T. C' delegates that even while the present Government continued all possible avenues would be explored for Indianising the government in the country. There is a strong feeling in Bombay that under a deliberate camouflage the dates of retirement of Sir Ernest Hotson and the appointment of the new Governor were so timed as to make technically impossible the chances of the neyt Indian senior member to the office of acting governor. Let therefore Sir Phiroze endeavour to obtain better evidence of change of heart on the part of his British masters before he makes an appeal to his own countrymen.—Yours, etc.,

LIBERAL LEFT-WINGER.

COMMERCE EXAMINATION OF AJMER BOARD

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Syllabus of the Intermediate Board of the Rajputana Board of High School and Intermediate Education Ajmer, is in appearance as liberal as that of any other Board in India.

In addition to the compulsory subjects, it allows the candidates to choose any one of the four subjects—industrial organisation, banking and currency. Further, mathematics, and stenotyping.

But being unable to allow the option subject,—there is in practice, for reasons best known to itself, the Board has done well to maintain its dignity by keeping this fact secret from the general public.

In the choice of the one optional subject, there is much scope for the play of imagination, and the candidates are left to choose the right subject from the very beginning, if they may. If, however, their intuition goes wrong and they choose, say, industrial organisation, they are allowed the benefit of a second choice. If they err again and this time choose say banking and currency the sacred formula is whispered into their ears that their salvation lies only through "stenotyping".

Such facilities for choosing were not allowed even to Portia's suitors, who once they chose the wrong casket could not choose again.

There is an additional advantage accruing to the students in this, which is likely to go unnoticed. Stenotyping, (shorthand and typewriting) requires constant and long practice, speed being fundamental. The Board therefore, give the erring students full 90 days for practice of stenotyping, and in addition allowed the knowledge of the long study of any of the other three subjects, say banking and currency I to be used at the examination in handling the typewriter or writing dictation in shorthand.

Such was the happy position of 2 of the A candidates who recently went to Ajmer—two from Indore and two from Beawar—to take the examination. And why were they called to Ajmer? It is true that there are two colleges at Indore—the Holkar College and the Christian College. Both are centres for the B.A. and the Intermediate Examinations, and the latter for the London Chamber of Commerce Examination also. It is also true that Dr. Basu, the Principal of Holkar College, was Superintendent for the Intermediate Examination of the Board. He is the Head of the Commerce Section of the Board, and would have been the best Superintendent for the Commerce examination as well. But no. If Indore had been fixed as centre, the Board's impartiality might have been questioned. And Beawar could not be selected for a similar reason.

The Board anxious to appoint a centre either convenient to all equally or convenient to none—not even to the Board itself—adopted the latter, and only course open to it. So the Government College, Ajmer was chosen for there was no Commerce Class there. Neither the typewriters in the requisite number, nor the shorthand dictator bing available there both were imported from Beawar. The Superintendent for the Intermediate Examination was also given charge of the Commerce Examination; and the prestige of Ajmer was upheld in the eyes of the world.

The shorthand dictator from Beawar, familiar as he was with his own students, so enthusiastically approached his task that he finished the second dictation piece—the piece on which the students usually rely for good marks—at a much faster speed and in a much shorter time than prescribed.

The board was not merely just to the students. Its justice was tempered with mercy. In book keeping second paper, there being no instructions at the top, the students were allowed to attempt all the eight questions with the prospect of getting 62 maximum marks out of 50. But people tell them—without any apparent justification—that the examiner will cancel answers to three of the questions, selecting the best five—or may be the worst five—answers in each case, and deprive them of that great benefit conferred by the Board.

Let us think and see what is in store for these four adventurous candidates who had the privilege of appearing at the inter-Commerce Examination of the unique Ajmer Board.—Yours, etc.,

FAIR PLAY.

COMMUNAL PROBLEM AND ITS ONLY SOLUTION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"Desperate diseases need desperate remedies" is a worn out proverb. Nobody in his senses can deny that communalism is a desperate disease—then why hesitate to resort to desperate remedies?

1. Let us examine what communalism feeds on!
   a. I am a Muslim.
   b. I am a Hindu.
   c. I am a Parsi.
   d. I am a Sikh

and so on ad infinitum.

2. The above is brought about by the Priests who exploit the fanatical of their fold with future heavenly rich rewards for which the fanatic has *no* proof—dead men telling no tales—and so a Muslim, a Hindu and so on are continually put up against one another.

3. By constantly drumming into a Muslim's ear that he is a Muslim, to the Hindu, he is a Hindu, to the Parsi that he is a Parsi and so on, gives none of them the slightest chance of uniting.

In the words Unity and Rationalism spells the death knell of Priesthood.

Of course we have the usual method that of the old dying out but that is a slow process at the best of times! You cannot get away from the wisdom of that old saying that "Desperate diseases need desperate remedies." We can then build up by scientific and rational education an India the West has never seen or dreamt of.

To play a spiritual game may be all right against a spiritually minded people, but to play it against a non-spiritual people, is as much a waste as bows and arrows are against the modern high velocity cordite bullet!

Now then what is the reply of the Youth of the Country going to be? Whatever it may be, decide on one course of action and stick to it instead of chopping and changing according to whichever way the wind blows. Let the Youth take up the vanguard and make a determined fight against the Maulanas, the Molvis, the Pundits, the Dastoorjis and the fossilish communialists. Let the Youth expose them to the ridicule of all the broadminded world, in fact let the Youth help them all to dig their graves, and give them a push as soon as the graves are deep enough! We do not want them to strangle us again, so here's to Youth, Unity and Rationalism.—Yours, etc.,

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A Topical Number.

MARCH CONTENTS

THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE AND "Safeguards." By Sir P. C. Sethna.
A PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION By Begum Shah Nawaz.
THE PEACE PACT AND AFTER By Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K.C.I.E.
INDIA AND THE FEDERAL IDEA By Mr. K. M. Panikkar, M.A., (Oxon.).
THE TRUCE AND ITS LESSONS By Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.
THE FINANCE OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE By Mr. N. Sankara Aiyer, M.A., C.A.I.B.
MEMORIES OF MOTILAL By Dr. Abdulla Suhrawardy, M.L.A.
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IRWIN-GANDHI AGREEMENT.
WORLD EVENTS By Prof. A. J. Saunders, M.A., Ph.D.
LIFE: A Poem By Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

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(The April Number will contain a detailed account of the Karachi Congress).

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Tokushima Maru	5976	19 ,,	30 ,,
Kashima ,,	10000	....	@5 May
xTango ,,	6893	30 April	14 May
Yasukuni ,,	12000	....	@17May
*Tottori ,,	5973	16 May	30 May
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 ,,	28 ,,

*Do not carry passengers.
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(a)From Colombo.

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Fushimi Maru	11003	16 April	3 May
Akozaki,,	10500	29 April	6 May

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Hachibu Maru	22000	29 April	5 May
Katsuta ,,	22000	13 May	19 ,,

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Hamburg Maru ..	7th April	21st April
Shin-i Maru	10th ,,	25th ,,
Sydney Maru	13th ,,	28th ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	24th ,,	7th May
Havre Maru	4th May.	15th ,,

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SHIPPING NEWS
Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
April 13.
Pasha, Duncan, Calcutta
Gogra, Clerk, Rangoon
Sydney Maru, Nakayama, Australia.
Thaletta, Thuften, Oslo
Hatrana, Smith, Mombassa

LOADING
April 13.
Steamer Shini Maru for Kobe
Steamer Sydney Maru for Kobe
Steamer Thaletta for Hamburg
S S Pasha:—The T M Company's steamer Pasha, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.
S S Gogra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gogra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.
S S Thalatta:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Thalatta, arrived in harbour yesterday from Oslo, with a general cargo.
S S Sydney Maru:—The O S K steamer Sydney Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sakto, with a general cargo.
S S Hatrana:—The B I S N Company's steamer Hatrana, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mombassa, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
Bombay, April 13.
4 Hamburg Maru, Kobe, 21-4 O S Kaisha.
5 St. Andrew, Cochin, 16-4, L Edwards Ltd.
9 Abbekerk, Karachi, 11-4, L Edward Ltd.
10 Dumana London NF, M M and Co.
12 Thalatta Colombo 16-4 L Edwards Ltd.
16 Aquileia, Genoa, 21-4 Lloyd T & N. I. S. Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.
3 Baroda Persian Gulf. 15-4 M M and Co.
4 Vasna Busrah, 17-4 M M and Co.
5 Sophie Marie, Malabar Coast, 16-4 Merchant S N Co.
6 Shini Maru, NF, 20-4, T Morrison and Co.
7 Sydney Maru, Japan 23-4 O S Kaisha.
8 Chelsia, Marmagoa, 15-4, L Edwards.
9 Gogra, Bhavnagar, 19-4 M M and Co.
15 Alavi Jeddah N F. T Morrison and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
A Pasha Rangoon, N F, T Morrison and Co.
B Risaldar Rangoon 15|4 T Morrison and Co.
D E Unicoi, Calcutta, NF, L Edwards Ltd.
G Laxmi Malabar Coast 33-4 K Assaria & Co.
H Jamnagar, Jamnagar, 14-4, L Naranji and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.
Viceroy of India, 16-4-31 P & O S N Co.
Naldera, 24-4-31, P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 30-4-31 P and O S N Co.
Macedonia 8-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Malwa 15-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Narkunda 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Kathaz 29-5-31 P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.
Masula 28-4-30 G F W M M and Co.
Karanjia 15-4-31 M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Kioto, 15-4-31 K. N. C.
Hahiartus, 21-4-31, J. F. C.
Britania, 25-4-31, G. T. C.
City of Carlisle, 26-4-31, K. N. C.
Clan Buchanan, 9-5-31, J. F. C.
Castalia, 11-5-31, G. T. Co.
Clan Ogilvy, 27-5-31, J. F. C.

FROM OSLO.
Benares, 16-11-31, L. Edward Ltd.
Ceylon 21-5-31 L Edwards Ltd.
Simla 29-4-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.
Berkenfels 13-4-31 L. Edward Ltd.
Utenfels 19-4-30 L. Edward Ltd.
Neuenfels 30-4-31 L. Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA.
Capo di Monte 2-5-31 M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE
Himalaya, 13-11-31, L. T. C.
Cracovia 20-4-31 L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
City of Christchurch. 20-4-31, Campbell Co
City of Eastbourne, 27-4-31, Campbell Co.
Potter 15-4-31 L. Edward Ltd.
Trentbank, 19-5-31 F. F. Campbell.
9 Derby, 29-5-31. F. F. Campbell

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Mantua 19-4-31 P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore 26-4-31 P and O S N Co.
Genoa Maru 15-4-31 N Y Kaisha
Shinnoh Maru 24-4-31 O S Kaisha.
Havre Maru 4-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru, 19-4-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Tango Maru, 30-4-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Tottori Maru, 16-5-31. N. Y. Kaisha.
Kidderpore 22.5-31 P and O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.
Mooltan 24-4-31 P & O S N Co.
Chitral 8-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Maloja 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN
Kenya 25-4-31 M M and Co.
Karoa 9-5-31 M M and Co.
Karagola 23-5-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Chinkoa N. F. M. M. and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
Unicoi, NF, L Edward Ltd.

FOR GENOA.
Acouileia, 16-4-31, M Italiana.

FOR KOBE.
Hamburg Maru NF O S Kaisha.
Shini Maru N F, O S Kaisha
Sydney Maru N F O S Kaisha.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Subadar, NF, T M Co
Nizam, NF, T M Co.

FOR BUSRAH.
Baroda, 15-4-31, M M & Co.
Vasna, 17-4-31, M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON
Risaldar 13-4-31 T M Co.
Pasha, NF, T M Co.

FOR COLOMBO.
Thalatta 16-4-31 L Edward Ltd.

FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi, NF, T M Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Khandalla N. F. M. M. & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR NEW YORK.
Unicoi, L Edward Ltd.

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Chinkoa M M and Co.

FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi, T M Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Hamburg Maru O S Kaisha.
Shini Maru O S Kaisha
Sydney Maru O S Kaisha

FOR RANGOON.
Risaldar T M & Co.
Pasha, T M Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Subadar T M & Co.
Nizam, T M Co.

FOR COLOMBO
Thalatta L Edward Ltd.

FROM DURBAN.
Khandalla M M & Co.

FOR BUSREH.
Baroda M M & Co.
Vasna M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Chalsea 11-4-31
Irrawadi 11-4-31
Bahaduri 11-4-31
Vita 13-4-31

IMPORTS.
Bombay, April 12.

S S Elysia Agents G Trading Co from Liverpool:—133 cases fire clay retort sigments; 310 cases machinery; 753 cases china clay; 75 cases bath bricks; 25 cases springs; 40 cases indigo; 109 cases glassware; 102 cases whisky; 55 cases cigarettes; 70 cases bed steads; 128 cases cycle rims; 333 cases cells; 287 cases earthenware; 30 bale cotton; 86 bales cottons; 50 cases limejuice; 48 bundles plates; 500 bundles circles; 120 loose weights; 250 loose cisterns, 1822 bundles sheets; 67 bundles bars; 219 casks chemicals.

From New Port:—1123 bundles tinplates; 1087 bundles hoops; 700 bundles bricks.

From Swansea:—2275 bundles tinplates; 50 bundles bars; 252 bundles poles; 112 bundles tubes.

From Manchester:—93 cases cotton; 100 cases cotton yarn; 69 cases paper; 80 cases disinfectant fluid; 50 cases glazing powder; 7000 cases soda ash; 230 cases machinery; 55 cases chemicals; 76 drums lubricating oil.

From Glasgow:—56 cases cotton thread; 57 cases marmelade; 100 bundles pipes; 416 bundles tubes, 146 bundles sheets; 60 bundles boiler fittings; 35000 tons bricks; 823 cases whisky, 1275 cases beer; 261 cases ale, 28 cases wine; 287 drums coal pitch.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, April 12.

S S Dumana for Dunkirk:—1000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros; 3000 cwts linseed Strauss and Co; 2000 cwts linseed R Ratilal and Co; 110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Hull:—4000 cwts linseed Strauss and Co; 4000 cwts myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.

S S Aquileia for Genoa:—1500 cwts linseed R Ratilal and Co; 4000 cwts groundnuts H V Oomerbhoy; 2000 cwts groundnut seed Birla Bros; 40 bales silk waste Gorio Ltd; 440 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo, 55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Hamburg Maru for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Nagasaki:—50 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

MONEY MARKETS

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bompay, April 13.
B C Rate T T 1/5 25/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 13/16.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16--April.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank Selling T T 1/5 25/32 May.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 April.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 May.
Bank Buying 3 Mos 1/5 31/32 June.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 277 1/4.
Banks Buyying T T 276 1/2.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 918.
Banks Buying D D 930
Banks Buying 3 Mos 938

JAPAN—
Banks Buying T T 276 1/2.
Banks Selling D D 68 3/8.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 87 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Comra May 155.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/8.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/4.

CROSS RATE.
New York/London 4.85 27/32 11th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 3/8 13th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 11th inst.
London/Paris 124.25 11th inst.
London/Belgium 34.95 11th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.23 11th inst.
London/Italy 92?80 11th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Easy.

Gold £4.4 10 1/2 10th inst.
£4.4 10 1/2 11th inst.
Silver London Forward 12 15/16 10th inst. 13 11th inst.
Silver New York Ready 28 7 16 10th inst. 28 3/4 11th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 5/8 per cent. 10th inst. 2 5/8 per cent. 11th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 3/4 per cent 10th inst. 2 3/4 per cent 11th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money.—Inter Bank Call per cent.
3 Mos 5 1/4 per cent.
6 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.
12 mos 4 1/2 per cent
Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bompay, April 13.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 62/13.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89/8
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs 88/7.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs 74/9.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs 94/8.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 82/12
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 94/7
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95-9.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs 93/8
6p.c. Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 100-1.
5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 99/9.
5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/15
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 100/5.
6 per cent Bonus (Tax Free) due 1932 100/14
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 104/8
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71/12.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 71.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 71.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/2
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959/60 Rs. 101/4.
Forward Rates:—15 April settlement. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper. Rs. 62/13-0 5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 100/15
Tone of Market:—Quiet but Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Bompay, April 13.

3 Months 2 5/8 per cent.
6 Months 2-3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/4 per cent.
One months 5 3/4 per cent.
Three months 5 3/4 per cent
Six months 4 1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, April 13.

The local market ruled steady to-day with good enquiry from offices. Business in 1932 A|M delivery of Broach Cotton started 18 days earlier to-day and the first transaction was done at Rs. 211|12. This price was rather favourable on parity with Liverpool May 1932 delivery and followed by good demand from offices. Prices advanced to Rs. 216|12 and then receded to Rs. 216. Broach J|M opened at Rs. 201 and advanced to Rs. 202|12. Broach A|M delivery opened at Rs. 195 and advanced to Rs. 197 on good support from Bulls.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 12 points, but it opened quiet at a rise of 9 points and later cables showed a loss of one point from the opening level.

The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

It is reported that under the E. I. C. Association, no business can be done before the 1st of May. However nearly 95 per cent of the members are reported to have done business to-day in Broach A/M. 1932 delivery. Thus there can not be any official quotation and perhaps the Board may refuse to fix settlement rates. However the clearing will be done privately.

Broach A/M 196/4.
Broach J/A 202.
Broach A/M (1932) 215.
Oomra May 174.
Oomra July 176.
Bengal May 155.
Bengal July 155/8.

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, April 13.

	To-day	Total
F.G.M.G. Broach A/M.	1,600	14,900

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, April 13.

April	145.00+3.10
July	135.40+1.90
October	132.00+0.70

ROOM RATES.
Bombay, April 13.
Bengal 154 May.
Bengal 155 July.
Broach 196 A/M.
Broach 202 J/A.
Oomra 174 May.
Oomra 176 July.

SPOT.
Bombay, April 13.

Ex. S.	Fine	S. Fine	Fine	F Good	Good
Bengal	166	163	159	155	
Punjab	164	161	157	153	
Rajputana	165	162	158	154	
Broach	204	200	196	192	
P. America	212	208	204	200	
Kadi V.	208	202	198	194	
Dholeras	200	196	192	188	
Kalajin	206	202	198	194	
Surat	264	260	256	252	
Rajpipalas	264	260	256	252	
Navsari	284	280	276	272	
Oomra	185	181	177	173	...
Cp-1	199	195	191	187	...
Cp-2	191	177	183	179	...

READY SALES.
Bombay, April 13.
100 Sassoon J. David Shegoon 178.
38 Motiram Waghji Anjar 175.
100 Currimbhoy Dakor plus 6/on.
50 Mitha Nathoo Lasur 169.
100 B. Cursondas arvi 180.
100 Sassoon J. Devid Shegaon 179 1/2.
100 E. Vakharia Nagar 166 1/2.
100 Toyo Nandurbar 176 1/2.
68 B. Cursondas Shegaon 176½.
100 Busan Hinganght 190.
112 Chachety. Tn. Khirakia 170½
200 Dawn Mills Dharwah plus 03/on.
100 C. Vaghji antoli —2/- off.
100 B. Cursondas Anjangaon 167 1/2.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, April 13.

Bengal Superfine	165
Bengal Fine	160
Bengal F.G.	155
Sindh-Punjab Fine	160
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	155
Wardha-Hingt Fine	180
Nagpur Savner Fine	185
Yeotmal Fine	175
Arvi Fine	175
Amraoti Fine	173
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	173
Mulkapur Fine	168
Khandesh Fine	163
Muthia Fine	160
Muthia F.G.	155
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	180
Sailu F.G.G.S.	170
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	175
Burwah Sanavad Fine	175
Indore/Ujjain Fine	185
Broach Fine	205
Broach F.G.	200

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, April 13.

F. P. Bales	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 11-4-31	8429000	8015000
Receipts Yesterday 11-4-31	7000	10000
Exports to date 11.4-31	5809000	6059000
Stock at Ports 10-4-31	3631000	1770000
Stock Interior Towns 10-4-31	1265000	1067000
Stock Liverpool 10-4-31	1137000	976000
Visible Supply 10-4-31a	7277000	4355000
Quantity in Sight 10-4-31	7277000	4355000
Quantity out of Sight 10.4-31	8070000	10252000

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, April 13.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-prssed Bales 11-4-31	Since 1st September	This year.
Khandesh	427	307,887
Central India	1,575	303,085
Barsi and Nagar	443	158,540
Hyderabad-Gaorani	221	77,753
Berar	2,404	535,887
Central Provinces	1,323	334,432
Total Oomras	6,393	1,717,584
Dholera	2,249	133,655
N.-W. Provinces	7	86,274
Rajputana	115	34,881
Sind-Punjab	125	106,335
Broach	3,966	180,118
Coompta & Dharwar	1,421	28,463
Westerns Northerns	226	14,304
Cocoanada	...	16
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	3	14,304
Persian	...	206
American	...	58,967
Egyptian and African	394	160,052
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	124...
Total	14,899	2,535,853

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales 11-4-31 1st September to 9th April	This year.
Europe	1,665	435,881
Japan & China	2,300	1,258,301
Coast Ports	...	14,464
Up-country by Rail	...	116,721
Afloat in harbourfor Europe, China and Japan	...	11,892
Total	3,965	1,837,259

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, April 13.

	Bales.
Khandesh	427
Central India	1,575
Barsi-Nugger	443
Hyderabad-Gaorani	221
Berar	2,404
Central Provinces	1,323
Dhollera	2,249
N.W. Provinces	7
Rajputana	115
Sind-Punjab	125
Broach	3,966
Compta-Dhahrwar	1,421
Wes.erns-Northerns	226
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	3
Egyptians	394
Cotton	14,899 Cwts.
Wheat	4,158
Linseed	14,592
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	926
Gingelyseeds	358
Poppyseeds	283
Groundnuts	12 821
Castorseeds	10,552
Rice	3,211
Myrabollams	4,347
Cottonseeds	9 581
Gram	851
Joowar	3 126
Barley	110
Bajree	489 Tons.
Coal	164

USE GIRIJA'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

CERTIFIED by EMINENT DOCTORS.
A purely vegetable Swadeshi Food Full of Vitamin.
Easily Digestible, Increases Normal Weight, Gives Muscular Strength, Puts on Firm Flesh, Free from Constipation, Free from Liver trouble, Antidote for Diabetes.
Stocks can be had from SWADESHI BAZAR and PRINCESS STREET CHEMISTS.

AGENTS WANTED.
Apply to:— The GENERAL TRADING CO.,
No. 1, Three Rooms, B.I.T., BOMBAY 19.

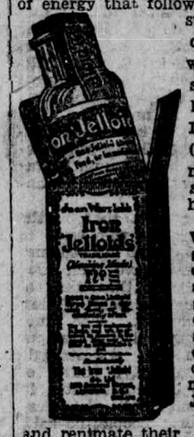
WEAKNESS

If you are easily tired, depressed, lacking in strength and vitality, nervous and irritable, it is probably your own fault because, needing fresh and reinvigorated blood. You have neglected to make use of the obvious remedy

IRON JELLOIDS.

Every woman has times when her blood requires purifying and enriching by a course of Iron Jelloids No. 2.

Every man who knows the loss of energy that follow from the strain and excitement of work or pleasure should know that Iron Jelloids (No. 2 A) were made for just such cases as his.



When rapid growth or overstudy or any physiological cause overtaxes the strength of children, boys or young women Iron Jelloids No. 1 will restore and renimate their whole system both physically and mentally.

But it must be the genuine Iron Jelloids, no other iron preparation is so scientifically prepared or so easily assimilated into the blood.

14 days' trial Re. 1/-.
Full size bottle (40 days) Rs. 2/12/-.
3 M. G.

BANISH SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Buy a bottle of "DESTROYER", a dainty perfumed lotion that will remove all ugly and superfluous hair in 3 minutes. "DESTROYER" completely extracts the hair root thus preventing further growth.

"DESTROYER" leaves the skin soft, supple and smooth as a child's. It has no harmful effect, causes no irritation.

Bottle containing a complete cure costs Rs. 3.

N. B.—Rs. 100 awarded as prize proving it useless.

MANAGER.—
GULZAR TRADING AGENCY,
P O. Box No. 72, LAHORE.

Kultar Singh were taken in a procession after the meeting was over.—A. P.

RAJGURU'S MOTHER AND BHAGATSINGH'S BROTHER

Reception At Poona.

POONA, April 13.

Sardar Kultar Singh, brother of Bhagat Singh accompanied by Mrs. Amrittkaur Jamiat Singh arrived in Poona on Sunday. They were accorded a public reception at various stations on the way to Poona.

At Poona station prominent citizens and youth leaguers gave them an ovation and Bhagat Singh's photo was profusely garlanded.

In the evening a very largely attended public meeting held under the auspices of the Congress Committee and Youth League and presided over by Mr. G. V. Ketkar, President of the Maharashtra Congress Committee was addressed by several speakers who eulogised "the bravery and self-sacrifice" of Bhagat Singh and others in terms of the Karachi Congress resolutions. The President wound up the proceedings by summarising the work done during the national week.

Rajguru's mother and Sardar

"BOMBAY CASTLE."

Government Reply To Corporation.

With regard to the Bombay Municipal Corporation proposed to convert the "Bombay Castle" into a museum, the President has received the following letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the General Department.

"With reference to your letter regarding the proposal to utilise the "Bombay Castle" as a museum for the exhibition of arms and models of military and naval equipments, I am directed by the Governor in Council to invite the attention of the Corporation to the press Note, dated 3rd February 1926, issued by the Director of Information and to say that if and when the Government of India decide to cease to use the Castle for its present purpose, the suggestion of the Corporation that it should be converted into a museum will be considered by Government."

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1931.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world. J8

FOR THE UPLIFT OF THE POOR

JAWAHARLAL EXPLAINS CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

Muslim Contribution To Civil Disobedience

ALLAHABAD, April 9.

Addressing a Muhalla meeting last night in connection with the efforts to allay the panic caused by the Cownpore disturbances Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (a brief report of whose speech has already been published) declared that if the trouble at Cawnpore continued for several days it was due to the fact that it was only on the third day that an effort was made to check it.

CAUSE OF CAWNPORE RIOTS.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru believed that the enforcement of the hartal was not the cause of the communal riots at Cawnpore. Efforts to weaken the Congress strength had been for some time unsuccessful. Formerly the Congress was said to be an institution only of the Hindus but Muslims in large numbers participated in the civil disobedience movement.

The speaker felth that the number of Muslims who went to jail during the civil disobedience movement must have been proportionately larger than that of the Hindus from the point of view of their population. The truce that came later and the temporary cessation of the struggle was, in his opinion, a source o annoyance to those interested in creating communal troubles. There were some people, he said, who thought that Swaraj would not be of advantage to them and they, therefore, wanted the present Government to continue and were consequently interested in the communal disputes.

GANESH SHANKAR VIDYARTHI.

The Cawnpore riots had caused great pain and resentment Hundreds of lives had been lost and among those killed was a jewel of the United Provinces. He lost his life while engaged in saving people of both the communities who were in trouble and in spite of his peaceful mission some fanatics attacked him and took his life. Babu Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi's death demonstrated that the Congressmen were prepared to sacrifice their lives in the service of the country and he was proud that the United Provinces had produced such a noble soul.

WORLD'S INTEREST IN INDIA.

The question before them was, Pandit Nehru continuing said, what they should do now. It was admitted that the last twelve months' fight had shaken the whole world and created interest in India among all the countries of the world, as could be judged from the gathering of a host of European and American journalists around Mahatma Gandhi at Karachi. The cause of this world interest in India was the feeling in foreign countries that India was soon going to be a free country, and, therefore, every country wanted to have connection with her.

During the Congress proceedings when several matters were decided, on no question arose any Hindu-Muslim difference. That question was the outcome of the selfish motives of certain Hindus and Muslims who aspired for high offices. But he told the audience that they should remember that such high offices were very few in number and the real question before the Hindus and Muslims was not of a few offices. The real question was of the removal of the poverty of the promotion of Indian industries and trade, and of the improvement in the condition of the tenantry. And such questions, he asserted, affected both the communities.

UPLIFT OF POOR.

Explaining the Congress resolution defining Swaraj, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that one of the things the Congress aimed at was the uplift of the poor classes. The next thing they wanted was the reduction of expenditure on the Army, which would enable them to relieve the plight of the poor. On the same ground was based their decision regarding the payment of small salaries to public servants. Mr. Nehru asserted that the Congress decision that the maximum salary paid to a public servant during Swaraj Government should be Rs. 500 had been characterised as foolish by some people and certain newspapers but he regretted the critics had not understood the principle underlying that decision. The Congress did not want people who offered services as the result of temptation for money. Either they should come forward to serve in the interests of the country or out of regard for high offices but not on account of pecuniary gains. The public servants could be given only as much salary as would suffice for their maintenance.

MONEY AND HIGH OFFICES.

In Russia, he said money considerations had nothing to do with high offices. It was perhaps "for fear" that the maximum was fixed at Rs. 500 by the Congress but, in his opinion, the maximum should have been much less, for in Russia too the highest pay was Rs. 250 or Rs. 275. In Russia people were not allowed even to occupy more than a few rooms to live in and those having big houses were asked to retain for their purposes only as much accommodation as was necessary for their purposes and give up the remaining portion as there were many homeless people. The Congress, he said, wanted to introduce new principles for running the administration in India so that both the communities should be benefitted by it.

A CHARGE REFUTED.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had heard that a charge levelled against Congressmen was that they wanted to come into prominence in the national struggle in order that they might get high offices when Swaraj was attained I should wish asserted. Mr. Nehru that special Congress workers should declare now that when Swaraj was attained they would have no claim to any offices under the Swaraj government.

"A PANCHAYAT RULE."

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that Mahatma Gandhi had also been thinking of making some public declaration on that subject in order to show the "bona fid of the Congress workers but he had been advised by others not to make such a declaration as difficulties might arise in case no suitable men were available for public services during the Swaraj government and in case the men on whose behalf a declaration might be made happened to be the persons in whom the public might have confidence for administrative work. But, Mr. Nehru added, that if his views were taken when the country was free then he would wish that there were no high offices but a "Panchayat" rule.

HINDUS AND MUSLIMS.

Both Hindus and Muslims, he said, were labouring under poverty in India—perhaps the latter were poorer—and, therefore, measures to remove poverty would benefit both the communities. Everything would depend on the manner in which the administration would be run. He would like the people to insist that the administration should be in the hands of the poor masses and not in the hands of a few officers. Where would then the question of Hindu-Muslim dispute arise? he asked.

MR. ZAHUR AHMED.

Mr. Nehru said that he had heard that it was stated at the Muslim conference in Delhi by an old friend of his that Muslims were ready to fight. The Pandit declared that if any Hindu or Muslim wanted to try his strength he could go to the Congress office and he would send men who would be prepared to bow down before them and he too would be prepared to bow down and no body would retaliate. If he said, his friend Mr. Zahur Ahmed wanted to give a challenge to the Congress on political grounds then he would not be prepared to bow down but, he would be ready to bend his head before him if a challenge was offered on religious grounds.

Cawnpore Company Accepts Congress Terms

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, April 13.

Dr. Syed Muhmud, General Secretary, A. I. C. C. announces that in view of the fact that the British India Corporation of Cawnpore have complied with Congress requirements, the ban on their manufactures have been removed and their name has been included in the list of approved companies and mills.—A. P.

CAWNPORE RIOTS INQUIRY

U. P. Govt. Appoints Committee

NAINITAL, April 13.

The United Provinces Government have appointed a Commission of Inquiry into the communal outbreak at Cawnpore. Mr. M. Keane, I.C.S., will be President, Mr. Moss King, I.C.S., Judge, Allahabad High Court, Rai Bahadur Baldevaram Dave, Allahabad and Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, Deputy President, Legislative Council, will be members. The inquiry will be public. The Committee has been ordered to inquire into and report on the predisposing and immediate cause of the outbreak from March 24, its course from day to day and how it was dealt with at each stage by the local authorities, with findings, on the adequacy of the measures taken.—A. P.

IN HONOUR OF THE LATE VIDYARTHI

—:o:—

Hartal And Meeting At Brindaban

(From a Correspondent)

BRINHAM, April 12.

A half-day hartal was observed at Brindaban on Monday the 6th April in honour of the late G. S. Vidyarthi. The Hartal was quite complete, even Mahommedan shops were all closed and not a single vegetable hawker was to be seen anywhere. In the evening a meeting was held at which a resolution paying high tributes to Mr. Vidyarthi and offering respectful condolence to the bereaved family was passed, all standing.

NATIONAL WEEK

A busy programme is being gone through at Muttra and Brindaban in connection with the National Week. Congress members are being enrolled at both the places and khadi is being hawked daily at Brindaban. Picketing of liquor shop at Brindaban continues.

DISTRICT CONFERENCE

The District Congress Committee has decided to hold a Political Conference at Muttra on 15, 16, and 17 May 1931. A district Kisan Conference is also being organised. Invitations have been issued to Mr. and Mrs. Asaf Ali, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Kitchlu, Mr. Manzar Ali, Sokhta and other leaders to attend the Conference.

Arrangements are being made to hold a grand Swadeshi Exhibition simultaneously with the Conference. A big plot is being selected for the purpose and stalls and electric installation will be duly arranged. Merchants dealing in Swadeshi articles of all sorts are advised to write early to the District Congress Committee Muttra for reserving stalls. It is expected that businessmen from all over the country will patronise this endeavour of the Congress Committee.

Khadi Production Centre For Ajjampur

(From A Correspondent.)

CHIKMAGULUR, April 13.

The Chandramouleshwara Dramatic Company of Mysore gave a benefit performance in aid of a Khadi Production Centre proposed to be started at Ajjampur in Kadur District under the auspices of the Kadur District Board. The play "Tulsidas" was staged on the 10th instant. A sum of Rs. 1,000 and odd was collected. It is said that the entire amount has been placed at the disposal of the President, District Board by Mr. Mallappa, Proprietor of the Company. Sir P.C. Ray has been invited to perform the opening ceremony of the centre in the last week of May.

THIRD INTERNATIONAL AND R. T. C. DECISION

—:o:—

British Communist Party's Contradiction.

LONDON, April 13.

The following cable has been sent to "Chronicle" by the Central Committee Communist Party:—

"Your statement of February 24 that the Third International endorsed the Round Table Conference is absurd and false. This statement belongs to the Second International, a Bourgeois organisation and betrayer of the struggle of oppressed Colonial people. The present Labour Government which is the hangman of Imperialism in India is a section of this "Socialist" International.

COMINTERN AND INDIAN STRUGGLE.

The Comintern is established under the leadership of Lenin to lead the struggle of liberation of the Colonial peoples and the overthrow of capitalism and will lead always the struggle for Indian independence. The Comintern has always condemned the policy of Indian Bourgeoise and the liberal lawyer Gandhi as betrayal of the struggle for independence. The present agreement between the Congress and British Imperialism is a black treachery directed against the revolutionary struggle of the masses.

The British Communist Party greets the platform of Action of Indian Communist Party which fights for independence; agrarian revolution, abolition of Native States and establishment Workers and Peasants power. The Comintern fights the National Reformists Gandhi, Nehru and Bose who have betrayed the Indian people. They are the main obstacle to mobilising the masses for revolutionary strugle for independence. The "Leftist" Nehru-Kandalkar and others are especially harmful. Under the cover of "Radical" phrases, disorganise revolutinary struggle. The appeal of Kandalkar and other to the Congress for help to organise the Workers and Peasants Party is an attempt to fool the masses as the Independence League did in 1928. The British Communist Party calls on the workers and peasants to fight for independence, land, and bread under the leadership of the Indian Communist Party.

The statement referred to was made in a Reuter's cable.—Editor "B. C."

SALARIED EMPLOYEES

—:o:—

Deplore Split In A. I. T. U. C

MADRAS CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

MADRAS, April 13.

The Second Convention of the All-India Salaried Employees Federation terminated last night under the presidency of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta after passing several resolutions. The Federation urged the immediate and unconditional release of all classes of political and labour prisoners including South Indian Railway Conspiracy Case convicts in view of the provisional settlement of the Government with the Congress in order to secure a peaceful atmosphere, characterised the conclusions so far arrived at by the Round Table Conference regarding the future constitution as unsatisfactory, while congratulating the Congress upon the recognition of legitimate rights of workers, the Federation emphatically opined that no constitution would be acceptable unless it provided "inter alia" both for British India and States Subjects adult franchise, six-hour day, nationalisation of key industries, abolition of food taxes and compulsory labour and right to strike.

Another resolution urged adequate labour representation at the Round Table Conference, recommended that the number of such delegates should be nine selected by the Federation's Executive in consultation with other labour organisations. The Federation deplored the split in the Trade Union Congress at the Nagpur Session and the incalculable harm it had done to the workers cause, appealed to all sections to close up their ranks and concentrate on carrying on united fight by all legitimate, lawful constitutional and peaceful methods with a view to liberating the working classes from incessant toil and drudgery.

Lastly the Federation urged the establishment of an All-India Employment Bureau. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was elected Chairman and Mukundlal Sircar, Secretary for the ensuing year. It has been decided to hold the next session at New Delhi during Christmas.—A. P.

WHY CONGRESS FIXED RS. 500 AS MAXIMUM SALARY.

Public Servants Should Be Given Only So Much As Would Maintain Them Says Jawaharlal.

ALLAHABAD, April 9.

Speaking at a public meeting last evening Pandit Jawaharlal deplored the communal riots at Cawnpore and other places. Pandit Jawaharlal's conviction was that the party responsible for creating communal disturbances was neither the Hindus nor the Muslims but a third party and that it was created with the object of weakening the strength of Congress.

Referring to the Cawnpore riots Pandit Jawaharlal stated that he had enough evidence to prove that efforts were not made by police officers to suppress the riots. When they were asked for help, the peoples' request was either put off or they were told that they had been shouting "Gandhi Ki Jai" and they should, therefore, go to Gandhi for help.

Proceeding Pandit Jawaharlal said, though he expected no trouble in Allahabad, he wished that some precautionary measures should be taken on behalf of the Congress in order to allay panic and to create a sense of security in the minds of traders, especially in respect of their property. He announced that it was proposed to enrol volunteers, who would be posted in certain important localities to appeal to the public not to entertain fear of any trouble, to suppress false rumours and in the event of any danger to protect the shops, while asking the people to come forward to offer themselves as volunteers for this work.

He further said that though the volunteers enrolled for this kind of work would not be bound to do any Congress work, they would have to take a pledge not to raise their hands on anybody in the event of any trouble, as he did not wish that while working in the name of the Congress they should be violent. He remarked, "I do not want to approach the Collector or any officer. I want that we should ourselves protect the city and our Hindu and Muslim brethren and make the task of those bent upon creating trouble impossible."

Pandit Jawaharlal also explained Swaraj scheme drawn up at Karachi. He said the first thing which the Congress aimed at was the uplift of the poor classes. The next thing was the reduction of the army expenditure, which would enable them to promote the welfare of the poor. On the same ground was based their decision regarding the payment of small salaries to public servants. The decision to pay Rs. 500 had been characterised as foolish by certain newspapers, but he regretted that the critics had not understood the principle underlying that decision. The Congress did not want people, who offered their services, as a result of the temptation for money. Either they should come out to serve in the interest of the country, or out of regard of high offices, but not on account of pecuniary gain. Public servants should be given only so much salary as would suffice for their maintenance.

WHAT THEY GET IN RUSSIA.

In Russia, he said, money consideration had nothing to do with high offices. It was perhaps "for fear" that the maximum was fixed at Rs. 500 by the Congress. But in his opinion it should have been much less. For in Russia the highest pay was Rs. 250 or Rs. 275. In Russia people were not allowed to occupy more than few rooms to live and those having big houses were asked to retain for their purposes only as much accommodation as was necessary and give up the remaining portion. As there were many homeless persons, the Congress wanted to introduce new principles of administration.

Proceeding Pandit Jawaharlal replied to the charge levelled against Congressmen that they wanted to come into prominence in the national struggle in order that they might get high offices, when Swaraj was attained. "I should wish that special Congress workers should declare now, that when Swaraj is achieved they will not claim any office under the Swaraj Government. Pandit Jawaharlal said that Mahatma Gandhi had been thinking of making some public declaration to show the 'bonafides' of the Congress workers. But he had been advised not to make such declaration as difficulties might arise in case no suitable men were available for public services during the Swaraj Government and it may so happen that the country may have confidence in the Congressmen and insist upon their taking up office. He did not wish that there should be any high office. He wanted 'panchayat' rule.

THE CAWNPORE DISTURBANCES

Congress Inquiry Committee's Questionnaire

The Congress Enquiry Committee appointed to discover the causes of Hindu-Muslim tension in Cawnpore and to suggest remedies for the same has issued the following questionnaire:—

1. When did the relations between the Hindus and the Muslims begin to get strained in this city?

2. Since when has the communal tension been especially increasing? What have been the causes thereof? What are the especial forms it has taken?

3. When and what new communal organisations were started by either community? What effects did such organisations produce on the relations between the two communities? What measures were taken by them for producing such effects?

4. What individual communal leaders, either local or from outside, have been working here, and what steps taken by them, if any, have tended to produce undesirable effects on the relations between the two communities?

5. What was the attitude of the Government official towards the activities of such organizations?

6. What other causes have contributed towards the embittering of communal feelings?

IMMEDIATE CAUSE.

7. What was the immediate cause or occasion of the starting of the recent riots?

8. Did the Government officials do anything before the commencement of the riots on the 24th March 1931, which tended to accentuate communal feelings.

9. After the tension had begun, what measures, if any, did the Government authorities take to relieve it?

10. What efforts were made by the Government officials to restore peace after the disturbances had begun, and when was peace re-established?

11. What was the attitude of the District authorities, the police, and the military during the days of the riots?

12. Is it a fact that the local authorities refused to give timely help to responsible Hindus and Muslims saying, 'Take help from the Congress," or "Call Mahatma Gandhi" or other similar things? What inference do you draw about the attitude of the Government from such remarks?

ATTITUDE OF LEADERS.

13. During the days of the riot what was the attitude adopted by the Hindu and Muslim leaders of the city and by local communal organisations; and what were the steps taken by them for restoring peace?

14. Did the local Congress workers, or any one in the name of the Congress, do anything before the riots, which could be regarded as a cause of the riots? What was the attitude of the Congress workers during the riots?

15. Was any fear of disturbance felt in the city before the riots actually broke out? If so, since when? Were any steps taken and by whom, to allay the same?

16. Is there any economic question at the bottom of these riots? If so, what?

17. Is there any general political question involved in these riots? If so, what? Is any other local problem connected with these riots?

18. Is there any purely religious quarrel at the bottom of these riots?

19. Approximately how many lives were lost altogether? How many persons were injured? How much worth of proverty was looted or destroyed? How many women and children were killed or are missing? What were the causes of the attacks on women and children?

20. How many incidents do you know of, in which Hindus gave help to or protected Muslims or Muslims gave help to or protected Hindus?

IS IT PRE-MEDITATED?

21. Can it be inferred from the class of people, who took apart in these disturbances and from the manner in which the disturbances were carried on, that any previous preparations had been made for the same? Do we find any indication of premeditated or preorganised action in the disturbances?

22. What measures can be taken (1) of a temporary and immediate nature and (2) of a permanent character, for the prevention of such riots in future?

23. Did the students or teachers of local educational institutions take any part in the recent riots or in the endeavour to quell them?

24. Do you consider it desirable or necessary to take educational measures to banish communal antagonisms and prejudices from and promote feelings, of, unity and brotherhood in the hearts of the rising generations during their years of study? If so, what measures do you propose?

COLOUR BAR IN SPORTS

—:o:—

Indians Demand Retaliation

LONDON, April 10.

The South African decision to prohibit athletes from India and West Indies from participation in the projected Empire Athletic Meeting in South Africa in 1934, has created a great resentment in Indian circles here who urge the All-Indian Sports Association to demand the Government of India to retaliate.—"Hindustan Times" Cable.

DEATH OF NARAYAN KASHINATH VAIDYA

—:o:—

Tried Worker And Ex-Dictator Of C. P.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, April 12.

Mr. Narayan Kashinath Vaidya Ex. Dictator of C. P. Marathi "War Council" died here yesterday of Pneumonia at the agge of 57. Mr. Vaidya was a prominent Pleader of Nagpur and had been taking active part in the politics for the last 14 years. He was a diciple of the late Lokmanya Tilak. In 1918 he was sentenced to 1 1/2 years' rigorous imprisonment for sedition, but was subsequently acquitted by the Judicial Commissioner. He also took part in the Mulshi Satyagraha and gave up practice during the non-co-operation movement of 1921.

On the 8th August, Mr. Vaidya was arrested at Nagpur in connection with the procession on Garhwal Day. He was released on 26th January, 1931 but his health had gone down considerably. He died yesterday at 10 a.m.

His deady body was taken in procession throughout tre City and his funeral was attended by all the prominent citizens of Nagpur. He was accorded a military funeral by the National Volunteer corps. The Bar Association passed a resolution of condolence (to be communicated to the family of the deceased,) and a public meeting was held in the town Hall last night which was presided over by Barristar Abhyanker.

Rio De Janeiro.—The Prince of Wales and Prince George have embarked on liner "Alanza," homeward bound. The Prince of Wales has private aeroplane on board.—Reuter.

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